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In six of the past eight years CHEVROLET trucks have won sales leadership in competition with the entire truck field. The reason is better TRUCK VALUE. Better value means sales leadership—that is an axiom. But sales leadership also means better value. Leadership gives Chevrolet the top volume production, which brings economies in purchasing, manufacture and distribution—economies which are passed on to the buyer in the form of better value.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1881
No. 10276

三拜禮 號九月十英港香

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1940. 日九初月九

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Mr. Churchill Repeats His Invasion Warning To The House Of Commons

1,200,000 NAZIS ARE READY IN N. FRANCE TO ATTACK BRITAIN

Burma Rd. Decision Officially Revealed

Special to the "Telegraph"

LONDON, OCT. 8, (UP).—ESTIMATING THAT 80 FULL DIVISIONS OF GERMAN TROOPS, TOTALLING 1,200,000 MEN ARE MASSED IN NORTH FRANCE, AND THAT THE NAZIS HAD SUFFICIENT BARGES TO PUT HALF A MILLION MEN "ONTO SALT WATER, OR INTO IT", MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL TO-DAY SOUNDED ANOTHER WARNING THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ATTEMPTED INVASION MUST NOT BE DISCOUNTED.

The Premier, who in the course of a comprehensive speech, dealt with the war situation in Europe, casualty figures resulting from German air raids, and the British decision about the Burma Road, also declared:

BOMB IN LONDON TRAFFIC

Buses Hit: Cause Casualties

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—A bomb which fell on a main London thoroughfare seriously damaged two omnibuses and killed and seriously injured a number of persons during today's activity over London.

This is revealed in an official communique, which states that during the morning enemy aircraft, which flew over London at a great height, were engaged by British fighters and several were shot down.

Some bombs were dropped but in spite of the fact that traffic was at its height, casualties were not numerous.

There were, however, some fatal injuries among railway passengers when a train was hit by debris.

A shelter and some industrial buildings were damaged later in the day when an attack was made by low-flying aircraft. Particulars of casualties are not yet available.

A few bombs are also reported to have been dropped in other parts of

TURN to Page 5, Column Four

BERLIN HEAVILY BOMBED

LONDON, Oct. 8 (UP).—The British Air Ministry announced that over 100 heavy bombs were dropped on the three main power stations in Berlin last night.

The communique declared that a large fire was caused at the Tempelhof aerodrome, while goods yards and industrial plants were attacked.

The Folke works were bombed.

Aerodromes at Amsterdam, Wilhelmshaven, Hamm, Soest, Mannerheim, and Greinberg were also bombed, while successful raids were made on long-range gun emplacements and large concentrations.

According to an Amsterdam message, eight people were killed and several wounded in air raids at 9 o'clock last night and again at 4 a.m. today. Authorised circles state that British raids on the Netherlands are increasing.

German Version

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (UP).—Well informed circles state they have thus far counted 20 killed in Berlin during the raid last night.

TURN to Page 5, Column Five

BURMA ROAD TO REOPEN

Dealing with the Burma Road issues, Mr. Churchill said that Britain had agreed to the closing of the Road, hoping this would lead to peace between Japan and China.

However, the result had been opposite, and "in view of the circumstances, His Majesty's Government propose to allow the agreement to run its course, but does not see its way clear to renew it thereafter."

HEAVY AIR RAID CASUALTIES

Referring to air raid casualties in Britain, the Premier said that up to last Saturday 8,500 persons had been killed and 13,000 wounded in the German aerial blitzkrieg against Britain.

Dakar "Errors"

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—Speaking of the Dakar incident in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill said that by a series of accidents and some errors which have been made the subject of disciplinary action or are now subject to formal enquiries, neither the First Sea Lord nor the Inner Cabinet were

TURN to Page 5, Column Three

Gestapo Chief For Spain

Close Secrecy

MADRID, Oct. 9 (Reuter).—Close secrecy is being observed here regarding the forthcoming visit of Herr Himmler, the Nazi Gestapo Chief, and the Italian General de Bono, which is announced inconspicuously in the Press.

Correspondents cabling abroad are not allowed to give more than the bare facts published by newspapers here.

The reports of German troops movements into Rumania are also given very little prominence. Spanish correspondents in Berlin speak with one voice of close collaboration between Germany and Rumania, but there is no speculation connecting with the semi-official German Rumanian reasons for the entry of the troops.

Considerable attention is being paid here to the possibility of British and American collaboration in the Pacific.

SHANGHAI UNDER FLOOD WATERS

The two spectacular scenes pictured below were caught by the camera during last week's flooding of Shanghai which was a prelude to a fierce typhoon. Immediate picture shows Bubbling Well Road inundated and below trapped residents escape on an improvised raft.—M. Nemchew.



Withdrawal of U.S. Marines Is Possible

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, OCT. 8 (UP).—AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE TO-DAY MR. CORDELL HULL, SECRETARY OF STATE, WAS ASKED WHETHER THE ADVICE TO AMERICANS TO WITHDRAW FROM THE ORIENT WAS A PRELUDE TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN MARINES IN SHANGHAI.

Mr. Hull said he might have something to say on the subject a little later. Immediately afterwards the State Department spokesman announced that the matter had not officially been discussed as yet, but might soon be considered by the State Department.

The spokesman said there were 7,064 Americans in China, 128 in Indo-China, 1,547 in Hongkong and 8,145 in Japan.

To-day President Roosevelt conferred with Admiral James Richardson and Admiral William Hough for two hours, after which Admiral Richardson said that he had informed the President regarding the readiness of the fleet.

Reinforcements

He said that the portion of the fleet now in California is taking back to Hawaii "several thousand men who are badly needed."

Answering a query as to whether or not the fleet is ready for action, Admiral Richardson said: "It is not as ready as it will be."

He added that he hoped to be able to provide west coast shore leave for portions of the fleet now in Hawaiian waters.

In New York to-day the United States Lines said there was absolutely no truth in the report that the steamer Washington and Manhattan would be diverted to the Far East.

No Diversion of Ships

The company declared that the Manhattan was due in New York on October 16 from San Francisco which she left on October 2. The Washington is undergoing repairs in New York.

A Tokyo report says that Americans in Japan have not yet been informed of the action which Washington is taking with regard to the withdrawal of nationals in the Far East.

The next few sailings, however, are heavily booked, while packing companies are working overtime, unable to fulfil all orders.

R.A.F. CUT ITALIAN RAILWAY

At Djibuti

Aden, Oct. 9 (Reuter).—One of the most vital Italian supply lines in East Africa has been cut as a result of bombing in the last few days. The cut is at Aisha, an important station on the Djibuti-Addis Ababa railway.

The R.A.F. dropped bombs on the line, on the station and on military buildings and on a long train. Several other important points along the railway were attacked and damaged recently, one being Adagalla station, another, the bridge over the bridge (halfway to Addis Ababa) and a third, the Culdehar point of the line.

PAPEN RETURNS TO POST

Istanbul, Oct. 9 (Reuter).—Mr. Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, returned to Ankara today to resume his post.

The envoy returned to Ankara at the beginning of September, to report to his government.

The German Ambassador in Moscow has been reported to have returned to his post after a three-week vacation in Istanbul.

No Exceptional Passage Bookings

Exquiries made at local shipping companies this morning revealed that there have been no exceptional bookings for outward passages as a result of the U.S. State Department's announcement regarding evacuation of American nationals.

The American President Lines have accepted bookings for "Socney" families, but apart from this have received no heavy bookings.

The Canadian Pacific similarly reported.

LATEST

How Hongkong Is Expecting To Assist Britain's War Effort

There is now a prospect that the Colony will be able to make a substantial contribution in kind towards the war needs of the Empire.

Hongkong's military needs are comparatively small, but as a centre of growing manufacturing importance it will be able to make a considerable contribution to the pool.

As the armies in India, Australia and Africa increase in strength, attention has been directed to the practicability of organising war supplies in the countries east of Suez with a view to making the armies in those countries less dependent on supplies from the United Kingdom. It was

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Capitals Bombed Severely

R.A.F. Fly Low Over Berlin

London, Oct. 8. Raiders were still dropping over London early this morning in the longest air raid of the war. A first check of the damage showed that districts previously heavily bombed again suffered after being spared for several days. There was some damage to private houses and thoroughfares, a fashionable residential district being involved.

Throughout the night frequent lulls gave the impression that the raid was petering out, but each time it was renewed, a heavy anti-aircraft barrage indicating that there was still single raiders or small groups of raiders cruising above the cloud banks.

Incendiary bombs caused the greatest damage in the Central London area, several falling on top of buildings, including a large apartment house. A number were extinguished as soon as they hit; others started fires which were quickly doused. The raiders all appeared to be flying fast and very high. Searchlights were more active than on recent nights and fighters joined in the pursuit.

One night raider was brought down in flames, apparently by anti-aircraft fire, in the suburb of Streatham. An incendiary bomb fired from a famous Central London church and the flames spread to the roof of an adjacent restaurant, but were extinguished; the patrons did not leave the tables.

A heavy high explosive bomb fell in front of a famous theatre and another outside a park, damaging a private residence which was often the scene of important social events. A welfare centre for the blind in Central London was set on fire by a bomb dropped almost exactly in the crater of one which fell a fortnight ago.

Residential districts in North-west England, including Liverpool, were targets for attack this morning and a South-east Scotland town was twice attacked during the night. Over a north-eastern district a lone raider was caught in the beam of searchlights and forced to jettison its bombs in the open country, after which British fighters pursued it to the sea and the sound of machine-gun fire was heard.

Several bombs were rained on the Central London area during the first alarm to-day.—United Press.

Over Berlin

Berlin, Oct. 8. This morning's raid was marked by the most violent firing so far. The din of steady anti-aircraft fire was occasionally drowned out by deep, rumbling explosions. Prolonged swishing sounds grew louder until they ceased in resounding crashes, clearly audible at the United Press office where the explosions caused the office windows to rattle. On this occasion the British planes were so low that they could be seen from the United Press office. Guns blazed at one caught in 20 searchlights for three minutes before it suddenly dove and disappeared from sight. Then searchlights succeeded in catching another directly in the centre of the city for an instant, but the plane immediately escaped and disappeared.

A number of fires lighted the northern horizon, standing in the roof of a bright red glow, billows of black smoke followed. A United Press correspondent at one time counted more than five fires, two of which lasted for more than two hours. Fire engines dashed through the streets at intervals throughout the raid.

The attack was apparently made in seven waves, but the first wave was two hours long and probably merged with the later raids. There were brief lulls. Searchlights, scattered the roofs and sides of buildings. Throughout the raid searchlights were more active than on previous occasions, a United Press correspondent at one time counted more than 40 on the northern horizon. The attackers dropped dozens of parachute flares, one brightly lighting the Unter den Eichen district.

A communique issued to-day stated: "British planes attacked the Reich capital last night and dropped explosive and incendiary bombs at various points. Places hit included two hospitals and several private houses, as well as warehouses and workshops. The fire started in these which were extinguished. Several dead and wounded must be lamented. One plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.—United Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY

In accordance with Government Ordinance, The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, the 10th October, 1940. (The Tenth day of October). Hongkong, 5th October, 1940.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that no person is authorised to solicit or collect donations for the War Fund organised by this Company.

All donations, with the exception of those sent through The Hongkong War Effort Committee, or other properly constituted bodies, should be forwarded, and cheques made out to "War Fund—South China Morning Post, Ltd."

R. WYLIE, General Manager.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall, The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, at floor.
The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd Floor.
The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.
The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

RADIO

28W, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Fifth Talk by Father Ryan On "Great Authors"

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per second.

H. K. T.

12.10 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Elsie Carlisle (Vocal) and Roy Fox and His Orchestra.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.02 B. B. C. Wireless Military Band.

1.22 Three Welsh Songs.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press.

Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Haydn—Symphony No. 45 in F Sharp Minor ("Farewell").

Sir Henry J. Wood conducting the London Symphony Orchestra.

2.15 Close Down.

6.00 Mozart—Concerto for Clarinet and Piano in A Major.

Reginald Kell and the London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent.

6.28 A Mozart Song.

Love I Pray Thee ("Le Nozze Di Figaro")... Florence Austral (Soprano) with Orchestra.

6.33 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.35 Ireland—Sonata for Cello and Piano.

Antoni Sala (Cello) and John Ireland (Piano).

7.00 London Relay—The News.

7.15 London Relay—Topical Talks.

7.30 Wm. Melville (Soprano) and Mark Weber and His Orchestra.

8.00 London Relay—The News and News Commentaries.

8.20 Dante Music by Carroll Gibbons and the Savoy Hotel Orchestra.

10.00 An Hour of Variety.

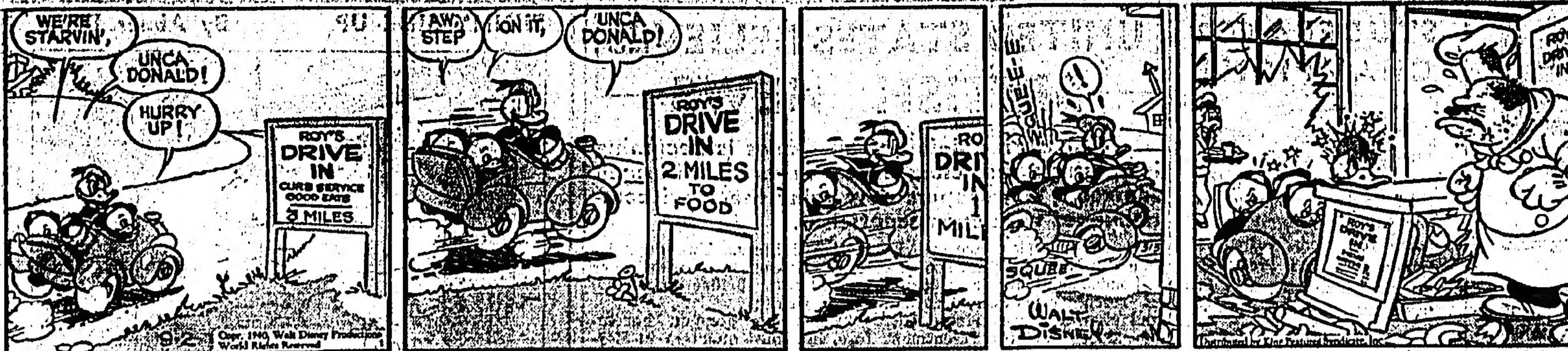
11.00 Close Down.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DONATIONS TO CHARITABLE AND OTHER CAUSES

A total of \$1,000.00 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. M. Post-Ltd. The latest donations were: Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (3rd donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (4th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (5th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (6th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (7th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (8th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (9th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (10th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (11th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (12th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (13th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (14th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (15th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (16th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (17th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (18th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (19th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (20th donation); Mr. J. A. G. Westcott, 22.50 (21st donation); Mr. J. A. 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MAGAZINE PAGE

INDIA AS ARSENAL

THE trend of the war has emphasised the significance of India's position in the Imperial chain which links the British Commonwealth together. The intervention of Italy, by widening the orbit of hostilities, has brought the enemy nearer to the outer bastions of Indian defence stretching from Malta to Aden, and the implications of this extended front have given new importance to strategic positions in the Middle East and Malaya.

The protection of India from external aggression is primarily, but indirectly secured by British and Indian forces occupying key positions in Egypt, Aden, and Singapore.

Those forces hold all the main bulwarks in a strategic circle which the vigilance of the Royal Navy keeps intact.

In the main Indian waters are kept immune from sea raiders by British and Indian war vessels in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. Units of the Royal Air Force in Egypt and Malaya guard the country from air attack; the land frontier on the north-west is held by a friendly Power; and important tribal elements in the belt of mountainous terrain between Afghanistan and India have shown that they are anxious to uphold British sovereignty against the inroads of Nazism, Fascism, and Communism.

The unexpected course of the war in its earlier stages did not justify the creation of a large Indian Army similar to that which was raised in the last War; but the spread of hostilities to the Mediterranean has resulted in the introduction of an expansion scheme aiming at the immediate formation of a new and formidable force.

This measure supplements the extensive arrangements already made for the internal defence of the country, and is linked with the maintenance of the expeditionary forces which have reinforced garrisons abroad.

Army expansion in India is largely governed by the country's capacity to arm and equip the recruited men in a manner that will fit them for modern mechanised warfare. Indians have quickly adapted themselves to modern war weapons and machines, and there are indications that if the need arises the country will be able to raise, equip, and maintain forces as large and as competent as those raised in the last War, when more than 1,000,000 men were in the field in various theatres.

The New Army

Although a military force of some thousands, adequately equipped for mechanised war, is already overseas, the Army in India is much stronger today than it was when war broke out.

This has been achieved by the reinforcement of Regular units, the embodiment of Territorials, the raising of garrison companies, and the acceptance for service of units of the Indian States forces. The Royal Indian Navy has been doubled in strength. It was reinforced at the outbreak of war by the requisitioning of merchant ships, and naval establishments at Bombay and Karachi have been enlarged to cope with the expansion. Gunners, anti-submarine, mine-sweeping, and signalling schools have been extended, and a new school for training 400 boys will make an even greater expansion of the Navy possible as more vessels to be constructed in India, become available.

With the decision to enlarge the army, the scheme of restricted recruitment of Indian officers which had hitherto obtained has been abandoned. The new army will be composed of Indian officers and Indian troops.

guard to the former policy, which restricted Indian officer recruitment to 21 units of the Indian Army.

Steps are being taken to provide for a potential output of more than 1,100 officers a year. A new training centre, to be established in Central India, will have a capacity for training 500 emergency commission cadets at one time on an extensive six months' course. The production of Indian officers at the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun is being speeded up. Already 381 Indians have been brought on to full pay as commissioned officers, and 138 more are at present undergoing training at Dehra Dun.

The country is becoming a vast arsenal, supplying war materials for Indian forces at home and overseas, and also for Great Britain, the Dominions, and Allied countries.

After an exhaustive survey of the country's industrial resources, measures are now being taken for a combined military and industrial effort to increase the output of war supplies and military material not previously manufactured here. The Department of Supply, organised before the war, has been transformed into a War Supply Board, under the direction of an Indian Minister who supervises departmental experts. It is co-ordinating the activities of all ordnance factories, which have been increased in number and enlarged in size, and all civil industrial organisations engaged in turning out munitions and war supplies.

A Peak in Industry

In the first eight months of the war supplies from ordnance factories reached a peak which was touched only towards the end of the last War, and the steps taken to increase output will presently create records never before reached in Indian experience.

Of the 40,000 items needed to equip a modern army more than 20,000 are already being produced in India. Munitions and materials sent overseas, since war broke out include 75,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 200,000 shells of all categories, 6,000 rifles, 8,500 tents, 4,000,000 sandbags, 10,000 sets of web equipment, 600,000 blankets, 3,000,000 yards of khaki drill, 150,000 pairs of boots, 20,000 greatcoats, 73,000 groundcloths, and 17,000 saddles.

Under the scheme of expansion now being put into effect the most modern types of weapons and munitions will be made, including field-guns, anti-aircraft guns, air bombs, land mines, and depth charges.

Air Force expansion is contemplated. The civil aviation authorities are organising the training of 300 pilots and 2,000 mechanics as a reserve from which the Air Force in India can draw.

The necessary number of pilots and ground staffs are being selected to meet the requirements of a doubling of the Indian Air Force. Training establishments at Lahore and Amritsar are being enlarged, and recruitment is proceeding for the Royal Air Force to bring its ground staffs up to establishment and to replace vacancies consequent on the dilution of staff required by the expansion of training schools.

A serious limitation is the lack of machinery for training crews, but this is being remedied. The possibility of manufacturing aircraft in the country is under examination, and there are signs that this new industry will be developed immediately. Reinforcements of "aircraft" by purchases from abroad are being considered.

mission has gone to the United States for this purpose. An Indian Defence Savings Movement has been launched to facilitate regular contributions from all sections of the people for financing the enlargement of the army. Civil Guards and district war committees have been formed throughout the land to maintain public order and supervise local aspects of civil defence.

From The TIMES

Imports and exports are controlled for the purpose of conserving the Empire's currency resources. Contributions continue to flow in to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, opened to take care of unsolicited cash gifts which have poured in from Princes and peasants. From the neighbouring country of Nepal, which has strengthened



its forces in the Indian Army, handsome cash gifts have been received. Chieftains and leaders of the frontier tribes are offering

their services in men and money. An intensification of A.R.P. policy has been sanctioned and is being promoted.

"I was in a shelled convoy"

By A. J. McWHINNIE

I WAS in the convoy which was shelled and bombed for nearly four hours in the Channel.

With the finest convoy sailors in the world, we ran Hitler's multiple gauntlet little more than a dozen miles out from his new doorstep—France.

Germany's long-range guns shelled us in the Straits of Dover for more than three hours. His big bombers rained bombs down all round us.

We fired six German mines. We ran through his U-boat and E-boat bent.

But the convoy made it. There were no losses. The Channel is open for British shipping.

The captain of the crack warship from which I saw it all has just said: "Well done, boys!"

1,000 m.p.h. Shells

The long-range guns firing thousand-miles-an-hour shells, we know now, are planted around the Cap Gris Nez area of the French coast.

Co-operating with them are German spotting planes.

The shells whizzed past us. They stopped short. They fell astern.

Sometimes one smashed into the sea and exploded with an ear-splitting, thunderous roar within 100 yards of our bow.

Everything was in Jerry's favour. But still he did not get anything in the most important convoys of the war.

Visibility was excellent. We sailed almost midway between the two coastlines.

The black shapes of the cargo ships, coasters, colliers, and trawlers, and the deep grey of the escorting warships, must have stood out in the sunlight against the white cliffs of Dover.

Not A Hit

But of the 145 shells they aimed at us from the French shore—clearly visible even without glasses—not one found a target, even though there is not a man who was in that convoy who does not appreciate the narrow escape we had.

From the bridge of the warship the look-out man called out, "Flash, flash! About a minute later, the direct-pointing shells were hitting the waves, sending up great columns of sea to mark the spot.

From the moment of the sighting of the first shell, signals by

lamp and flag had been flashed from the escorting warships to the convoy. "Proceed with utmost speed," they said.

You can imagine the stokers in the little cargo ships shovelling coal as they never shovelled before.

Temporarily lay ahead "the corner" of the Dover cliffs round the South Foreland.

Our warships raced at 30 knots up and down the lanes of British shipping—guiding them, shepherding them, and waving their greetings to stolid skippers of the tramp ships, who waved back and gave us the "thumbs

up" signal as each shell missed them.

Smoke Secret

Each warship acted instantly with smoke screens. The sky, from sea-level upwards, was full of smoke.

There was black, curling, rolling, belching smoke from the funnels; white smoke from the enemy's shells; snowy smoke from our smoke floats; and foaming smoke, which is one of the Navy's secrets.

The colliers, the tankers, the coasters, and the tramps were blacked out behind the wall of smoke. It completely obliterated their movements from the enemy's long range guns.

NAVAL WAR LIBRARIES

AN emblem of a ship's wheel upon an open book now means a great deal to men serving in the smaller naval craft at lonely bases. This is the device of the Royal Naval War Libraries. Since the end of May they have distributed nearly 100,000 books and turned the once-ominous "sack" into a message of good cheer.

The scheme works like this. You are serving, let us suppose, on a destroyer. Everyone on board is anxious for something fresh to read. Once, in the early stages of the war, you had been reduced to sharing a book of a railway guide and the memory is desolating.

Sacks Of 20 Books

Now, thanks to the war libraries, when you go ashore the port liaison amenities officer will let you have a small sack of books. This sack, one of many which came in the first place from the London headquarters at 40, William IV-street, W.C.2, holds twenty books—sixteen novels, four spry works—besides magazines and the smaller editions known as "tiddlers."

You take it on board for the use of the crew. At your next port you exchange it for another unit, and your discarded books travel from port to ship, ship to port. There is no overlapping. The contents of the sack are sympathetically chosen; there is genuine variety, and the books go out in excellent condition. It is the perfect form of war-time circulating library.

Mrs. Evelyn, the honorary organising secretary, explained that nearly 100,000 books (and the same number of magazines) had been distributed since May 31. "I am proud to say," she added, "that the books have been sent to the most remote parts of the world, and that they have been read by the most diverse groups of people."

then the books are stamped, sorted, mended—this is an important operation—assigned to sacks and sent on their travels.

Headquarters receive such letters of thanks as this: "Perhaps the best method of appreciation is to tell you quite frankly that we shall always be ready for more."

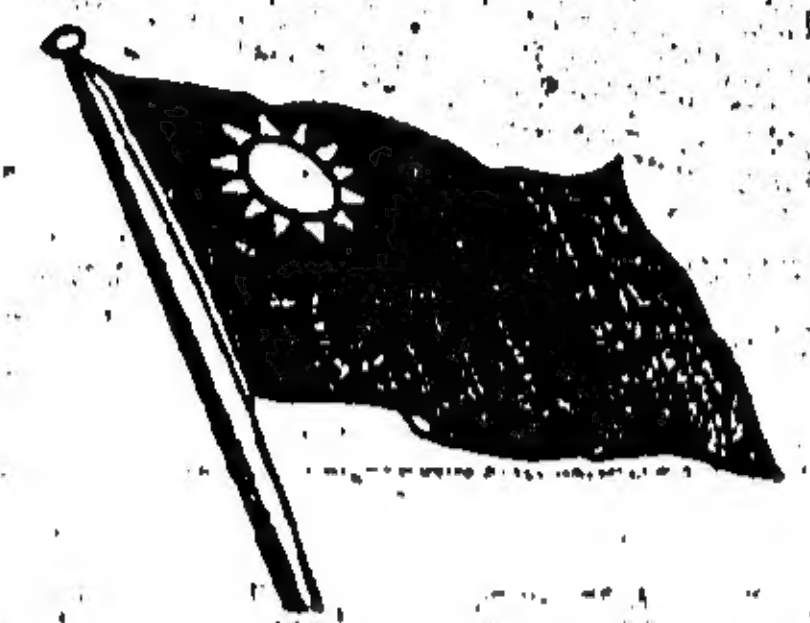
Books have been sent in the same way to ships of the Royal Netherlands Navy—these Dutch books are hard to get and to the French, under General de Gaulle, the greater part of the books are in the language of the countries. The organisers would like to extend their work to the Polish ships as well.

Naturally, the supply needs keeping up. Personal gifts, have been remarkable large consignments have come from the Lord Mayor's service. But the flow must be maintained, and the libraries welcome any form of biography, travel book, novel, anything indeed, except "junk." None would wish to use the scheme as a rag-bag for unwanted literature.

Voluntary Workers

Some fifty to sixty voluntary workers help at William IV-street during the week. More permanent helpers would be a benefit. The mending department alone has an immense amount on its hands. A professional "bookbinder" comes from the Admiralty in his spare time and teaches the art of patching in loose leaves, splicing and rebacking.

The scheme is under the auspices of the Royal Navy War Comforts Committee. Books sent to the central depot are distributed from there over a very wide area. The libraries will deal too, with requests for special books which have to be bought and money gifts for this purpose are valuable. The work is developing now at a high speed, and it is a few months since the first sack of books was sent to the front. One of the best of the naval comforts



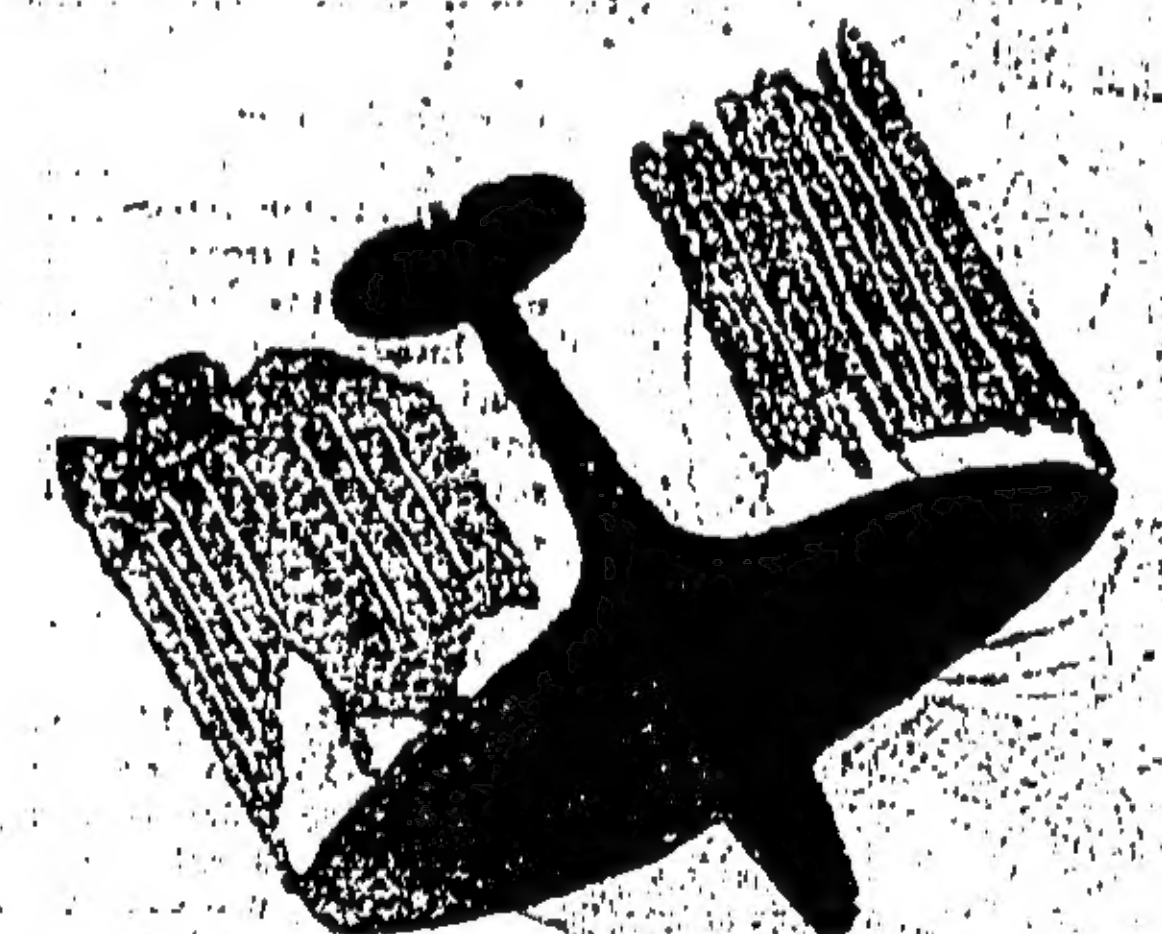
NATIONAL DAY HOLIDAY

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FULL REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH CHURCHILL SURVEYS WORLD: SCORNS NAZIS' WORST AERIAL BLITZKRIEG

LONDON, OCT. 8 (REUTERS).—CHEERFULNESS AND CONFIDENCE WAS THE KEYNOTE OF MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S LATEST STATEMENT ON THE WAR SITUATION. "A MONTH HAS PASSED," DECLARED MR. CHURCHILL, "SINCE HITLER TURNED HIS RAGE AND MALICE ON THE CIVIL POPULATION AND OUR GREAT CITIES. HE DECLARED THAT HE WOULD RAZE OUR CITIES TO THE GROUND AND SINCE THEN HE HAS BEEN TRYING TO CARRY OUT HIS FELL PURPOSE."

"Naturally, the first question we should ask is to what extent the full strength of the German bombing force has been employed?"

"The best opinion I have been able to form on what is necessarily to some extent a matter of speculation, is that after their severe mauling on August 15, German short-range dive-bombers, of which there are several hundred, have been kept carefully out of the fight. This may be because they are being held in reserve to play their part in the general plan of invasion or to reappear in other theatres of war."

"We have, therefore, to deal with long-range heavy German bombers alone. It would seem that, taking day and night together, nearly 400 of these machines have on an average visited our shores every 24 hours. "We are doubtful whether this rate of sustained attack could be made for a few days at a time but this would not sensibly affect the monthly average."

"Certainly there has been considerable falling off in the last ten days, and during the month that has passed since heavy bombing began we have had a steady decline in casualties and in damage to property."

Mr. Churchill said that the Germans claimed to have discharged 22,000 tons of explosives upon Britain since the beginning of the war. They claimed that on last Thursday week 251 tons were thrown upon London in a single night.

"On that particular night 180 persons were killed. That was to say, it took a ton of bombs to kill three-quarters of a person. Therefore, the deadliness of attack in this war appeared to be only 1-13th of that of 1914-15."

Good Shelter System

Mr. Churchill gave Britain's shelter system as the explanation. "We expected," the Prime Minister continued, when we entered the war, to sustain losses of three thousand killed and 12,000 wounded night after night. Since the war began up to last Saturday, as the result of air bombing, about 8,500 people have been killed and 13,000 wounded."

"The destruction of property has, however, been very considerable." Mr. Churchill declared that it would take ten years at the present rate for half the houses of London to be demolished but quite a lot of things were going to happen to Hitler and the Nazi regime before even ten years were over (Cheers). Even ahead of him which he had not foreseen at the time when he thought it safe and profitable to stab the stricken and prostrate French Republic in the back.

Reprisals Sterile

Asking his hearers not to go into a sterile controversy on the subject of what were or were not reprisals, Mr. Churchill declared that no-one must look forward to any relief from bombing merely from winter weather, but he added: "It may be that some new method will be devised to make wholesale bombing of civilian population by night or in fog more exciting to the enemy than it is at present." Declaring that he would not fore-shadow any of these measures, Mr. Churchill said, amid laughter and cheers, "It would be much better for us to allow our visitors to find them out for themselves in due course by practical experience."

Helping Raid Victims

Declaring that they must try to have shelters with sleeping bunks for every person in the areas liable to constant attacks in the shortest possible time, Mr. Churchill announced that large schemes were already on foot for providing food and hot drinks for those who sleep in shelters and also for entertainment through winter evenings.

Let Through Straits

The policy which His Majesty's Government had been pursuing towards the Vichy French warships was not to interfere with them unless they appeared to be proceeding to an enemy-controlled port. By a series of accidents and coincidences, which had been made the subject of disciplinary action, neither the First Sea Lord nor the Inner Cabinet were informed of the approach of these ships to the Straits of Gibraltar until too late to stop them.

Pretty Stiff Fight

The fight which ensued between the British ships and shore batteries at Dakar, reinforced with the 18-inch guns of the damaged Richelieu, was pretty stiff. Two Vichy submarines, which attacked the Fleet, were sunk. The crew of one happily were saved. Two French destroyers were set on fire, one of the cruisers was badly hit, and the Richelieu herself suffered further damage.

Promised Invasion

Referring to the promised invasion, the Prime Minister declared: "Do not let us be lured into supposing that the danger is past. On the contrary, unwearied vigilance and our swift and steady strengthening of our forces by land, sea and air, which is progressing, must be maintained at all cost."

"The enemy has certainly got plans to throw 500,000 men in a single night on to the salt waters or into it," Mr. Churchill declared, "but the main reason why invasion had not been attempted up to the present was the succession of brilliant vic-

tories gained by British fighter aircraft. The three great days of August 15, September 15, and September 27 had proved to all the world that over our own island we had mastery of the air."

Victories of Air

This, declared Mr. Churchill, was a tremendous fact. These victories of the Air Force enabled the Navy, which was now receiving very great reinforcements apart altogether from the American destroyers now coming rapidly into service, to assert its sure and well-tried power.

In the air, both in fighters and in bombers, we were at this moment, after all these months of battle, substantially stronger actually and relatively than we were in May.

The pilot situation was rapidly improving. No-one, Mr. Churchill went on, ever pretended that we could overtake Germany's immense lead in the first year or so of war. "We have a long lapse to make up. We must give ourselves a chance. Perhaps it will be possible to make a more satisfactory statement on this subject this time next year."

Referring to reinforcement of the British armies in the Middle East and elsewhere, Mr. Churchill said that he would make no prophetic statement about what would happen when British, Australian, New Zealand, Indian and Egyptian troops came to close grips with the invaders who were now making their way across the desert towards them.

"All I will say is that we are doing our best and there, as here, we feel a good deal better than we did some time ago."

Dakar Episode

Referring to the Dakar episode, Mr. Churchill said that this operation was primarily French and though they were ready to give it the measure of support which might in certain circumstances have been decisive, they were no more anxious than General de Gaulle to get involved in a long and sanguinary conflict with the Vichy French.

After paying tribute to the judgment of General de Gaulle, Mr. Churchill said the Government had no intention whatever of abandoning the cause until it was merged as merged it would be in the larger cause of France.

The whole situation at Dakar, said Mr. Churchill, was transformed in the most unfavourable manner by the arrival there of three French cruisers and three destroyers, who carried with them a number of vichy partisans, evidently of a most bitter type. These partisans were sent to overawe the population and to guard the defences.

Let Through Straits

The policy which His Majesty's Government had been pursuing towards the Vichy French warships was not to interfere with them unless they appeared to be proceeding to an enemy-controlled port. By a series of accidents and coincidences, which had been made the subject of disciplinary action, neither the First Sea Lord nor the Inner Cabinet were informed of the approach of these ships to the Straits of Gibraltar until too late to stop them.

Orders were given to stop them at Casablanca or if that failed, to prevent them entering Dakar. These efforts failed but the Vichy cruisers were, however, prevented from carrying out their further purposes of attacking Dunkirk.

Of the four French vessels concerned, two succeeded in regaining Dakar while the other two were overtaken by British cruisers and were induced and persuaded to return to Casablanca without any actual violence.

The light which ensued between the British ships and shore batteries at Dakar, reinforced with the 18-inch guns of the damaged Richelieu, was pretty stiff. Two Vichy submarines, which attacked the Fleet, were sunk. The crew of one happily were saved. Two French destroyers were set on fire, one of the cruisers was badly hit, and the Richelieu herself suffered further damage.

On our part, a battleship and a large cruiser suffered damage which, though it had not prevented them from fighting, would require considerable attention when convenient.

Burma Road

Referring to the Burma Road, Mr. Churchill said three months ago we were asked to close this road and we acceded, because we wished to give an opportunity to the Governments of Japan and China to reach a just and equitable settlement of their long and deadly quarrel. Unhappily this had not been reached.

On the contrary, the protracted struggle of Japan to subjugate the Chinese race was still proceeding with all its attendant misdeeds. We had been told that the opportunity had been lost, but in the circumstances His Majesty's Government proposed to allow the agreement about the closing of the Burma Road to run its course to October 12 and they did not see their way to renew it after that (Cheers).

Three Power Pact

Mr. Churchill declared that the Three-Power Pact, into which Japan had just entered, appeared so unfavourable to Japan that he wondered whether there were not some secret clauses. It was not easy to see in what way Germany and Italy could come to the aid of Japan.

The Three-Power Pact was aimed directly at the United States and also, in a secondary degree, it was pointed against Russia.

Neither of the branches of the English-speaking race was accustomed to react to threats of violence by submission, and certainly the reception of these strangely ill-balanced declarations in the United States had not been at all encouraging to those who were in May.

Way to Spain

Mr. Churchill concluded with a reference to Spain. There was, he said, no country in Europe which had more need of peace, of food, and of prospectors of trade than Spain. All Britain sought was that Spain should not become a channel of supply to our mortal foe.

Britain looked forward to see Spain take her rightful place both as a Mediterranean Power and a leading and famous member of the family of Europe and Christendom.

1,200,000 NAZIS ARE READY

FROM PAGE ONE

informed of the approach of French warships to the Straits of Gibraltar until it was too late to stop them passing through.

Mr. Churchill said that since the mass attacks on Britain commenced nearly 400 long-range heavy bombers have on an average visited our shores every 24 hours.

It was doubtful whether this rate of sustained attack could be greatly exceeded. Up to last Saturday, air casualties were about 8,500 killed and 13,000 wounded.

Weekly Casualties

Since heavy raiding began on September 7, the figures of killed and seriously wounded had steadily declined from over 6,000 in the first week to just over 5,000 in the second, about 4,000 in the third and 3,000 last week.

Mr. Churchill added that Mussolini has some experience ahead of him which he did not foresee at the time when he thought it safe and profitable to stab the stricken and prostrate French Republic in the back.

Referring to reprisals, Mr. Churchill said our object must be to inflict harm upon the war-making capacity of Germany and it is the only object we shall pursue.

Full text of Premier's Speech on page five.

11,000 Americans In Far East

Hull Sees Horinouchi WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had an appointment with the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Horinouchi to-day.

It is estimated that 11,000 United States citizens including Chinese and Japanese, are involved in the State Department's decision to advise American nationals to return home from the Far East.

Warning Given

Mr. Horinouchi, who is leaving shortly for Japan and had already said farewell to Mr. Cordell Hull, was summoned specially to the State Department where he had a conversation lasting 40 minutes.

It is understood that Mr. Hull placed his views on the Far Eastern situation before him to take back to Tokyo. In a heart to heart talk he is believed to have sounded a warning as to where Japan's attitude is leading her.

Aaland Islands

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The Diet has decided to authorise the Government to conclude an agreement with the U.S.S.R. regarding the demilitarisation and non-fortification of the Aaland Islands in accordance with a Bill tabled by the Government.

PRINCESS TO BROADCAST

LONDON, Oct. 8. Princess Elizabeth will broadcast for the first time on Sunday at 5.15 p.m. (19.15 a.m. H.K.T.) when she will address a message to children of the Empire. British wireless

U.S.A.—BURMA RD.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—"We have satisfied ourselves that the United States Government's views on this question are wholly in accord with our action and the Soviet Government have been kept informed of our decision," said Lord Halifax in the House of Lords to-day in announcing the Government's decision about the Burma Road.

HOW H.K. EXPECT TO ASSIST

FROM PAGE ONE

quantities. Adaptation of the output to war needs will be practicable. Small articles of metal and wood, which the Army requires in great numbers, can be made in Hongkong in considerable numbers and at very reasonable prices. Hongkong's collaboration will therefore save the taxpayer money.

Scrap Metal

Local dockyards are already busy on work for the Admiralty and the scrap metal which results from these activities can be converted into many articles which the Army requires, such as, spades, entrenching tools and the like. Gas masks and steel helmets are already being made here and the output can be considerably increased.

As suggested last year when war taxation was imposed, the numerous small boat-building yards in the Colony are capable of constructing considerable numbers of small craft, pontoons, and so on.

Hongkong industries are dependent upon imported materials, so that the export which the delegates bring back as to the supplies available from other countries in the Eastern Group will be of vital interest.

Co-operation Experiment

This experiment in co-operation within the Empire is likely to be productive of efficiency and economy in the war effort and should lead to permanent collaboration when peace is restored and the British Empire begins to work out its ideas of a "new world order."

The Hongkong delegation sails to-morrow for Singapore whence it will proceed by air to India. The delegation comprises: Mr. D. J. Sloss, Vice-Chancellor of the University and Chairman of the local War Supplies Committee; Mr. John Whyatt, Director of Economic Warfare; Mr. E. Cock and Mr. D. L. Newbould (engineer).

Mr. H. R. Butters was first announced as the leader of the delegation, but the arrangement has been altered on account of urgent work in preparation for the next Budget. During the absence in India of the delegation, Mr. M. E. Key, Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, will act as Secretary to the War Supplies Committee.

BOMB IN LONDON TRAFFIC

FROM PAGE ONE

south-east England during the morning but no serious damage or casualties are reported.

Enemy Ace Taken

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—An ace pilot of Goering's "Yellow" squadron of Messerschmitts was taken prisoner after his plane had been shot down by a Spitfire, into the sea between Dover and Folkestone, this afternoon.

The pilot, a six-foot youngster, wore two Iron Crosses—First Class and Second Class. He escaped unhurt from his wrecked plane. Narrowly missing a spur of the cliffs, the bullet-riddled plane spun into the breakers close to the shore. The pilot leaped out of the cockpit when the plane splashed into the water and waded ashore where sentries arrested him.

WANTED A PINT

GERMAN ASKED FOR IT AND GOT IT

The pilot of a Messerschmitt forced down in a field in South-East England, jumped out of his machine, injured head, running to take a bottle of beer, and was taken to a public house and after being given refreshment, was handed over to the police.

BERLIN HEAVILY BOMBED

FROM PAGE ONE

The official news agency claims that the British have not hit a single industrial objective in Berlin. The High Command said that German bombers scored heavy calibre hits on railway concentrations to the eastward of the Thames Loop, as well as commercial and the East India docks.

Arms works and military objectives in England were effectively bombed, causing numerous fires during attacks throughout the night, particularly at Manchester, Liverpool and Edinburgh.

They said that several Berlin hospitals were hit by British bombs, as well as residences and warehouses. The enemy, yesterday, lost 53 planes and 13 German planes are missing.

Official Casualties

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—An official statement on last night's Royal Air Force raids on Berlin, states that 25 people were killed and 60 were severely injured.

To-day's Evacuation Appeals Meeting

It is pointed out that to-day's meeting of the Evacuation Advisory Council, which will hear appeals by women who have been notified to evacuate Hongkong, will be held at the Council Chamber, C.S.O., at 2.30, and not at the Supreme Court as reported in a morning contemporary.

NO THURSDAY TRAINING

The Military Authorities announce that there will be no parade for the H.K.V.D.C. Training Cadre on the Double Tenth holiday, to-morrow.

Scrap Metal

Local dockyards are already busy on work for the Admiralty and the scrap metal which results from these activities can be converted into many articles which the Army requires, such as, spades, entrenching tools and the like. Gas masks and steel helmets are already being made here and the output can be considerably increased.

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Vichy Rebukes French "Anglomania"
Pro-British Feeling Reviving In France
Neutral Reports
A REVIVAL of pro-British feeling in both German occupied and unoccupied France is revealed in reports reaching neutral countries.

Burma Road Opening By Britain
Crisis Expected Shortly
Tokyo, Oct. 8. The Foreign Office announced to-day that the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, acting under instructions from London, had informed the Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsukata, that Britain would re-open the Burma Road on October 18.

Indications are that Anglo-Japanese relations will grow much more acute as a result of the decision, inasmuch as it was taken after Japan's conclusion of the pact with the Axis and the announcement of her determination to reject all nations assisting Chungking. The British decision is therefore regarded as a challenge to Japan.

Japan-American relations are also expected to become worse because the general opinion in Japan is that Washington is largely responsible for the British stiffening from the conciliatory attitude demonstrated at the time the Burma Road agreement was reached in July.—United Press.

Reuter adds that the Japanese believe the British notification will not affect the ban on transport of supplies to China through Hongkong. The decision is ascribed by the Japan Times to a desire to save face in China and support Chungking as the only force resisting Japan, together with America. The decision is stated to be an unmistakable indication that Britain is taking, with America, a common front against Japan.

Commons Announcement
London, Oct. 8. This decision to re-open the Burma Road was announced in the Commons to-day by Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister.—United Press.

£1,250 For Leg Not Enough, Says Judge
When a claim for personal injuries by Kenneth James Dean (19), of the Kenneil, Dagnall, Bucks, was settled for £1,250 in the King's Bench Division, Mr. Justice Oliver said that did not seem enough for a lost leg.

Mr. C. L. Henderson, for plaintiff, said Dean was pillion passenger on a motor-cycle when it collided with a car owned by Liscombe Road, Dunstable.

Mr. Tristram Beresford, K. C. (for defendant) said: There may be a second action by the cyclist, in which case I don't think defendant will be quite so generous.

He was bound over for twelve months.

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SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
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Story by H. G. Wells and John SUTTON. Screenplay by ELLER COLE and RUTH BISHOP. Directed by JOE KRAVITZ. Produced by KEN GOLDSMITH. A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

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Women's Petition Abandoned
Evacuation Protest Not Supported
Through lack of support, the plan for forwarding a petition of protest signed by British women in the Colony whose applications for exemption from evacuation have been refused, has been abandoned.

Although members of the Women's Evacuation Protest Committee waited from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. yesterday for signatures at the offices of the South China Morning Post, Ltd., no women came forward to sign. The petition bore the names of 41 women who had signed at the Committee's meeting held on Monday. Of these, about 10 had been granted exemption.

"We are disgusted with the failure of the women to support the petition. They keep on writing to the newspapers and denouncing evacuation, but when anything is started to oppose it they won't give their support. They don't deserve any sympathy if they are forced out of the Colony," one representative of the Committee said.

Members of the Committee said that they would speak for themselves at the public session of the Evacuation Advisory Committee in the Supreme Court to-day, but they would not speak for the others who are being evacuated.

Busmen Told To Defy Air Raids Order
The Central Bus Committee of the Transport and General Workers' Union has instructed members to stop their buses at the nearest shelter when the sirens sound, advise the passengers to take cover, and do so themselves.

This is contrary to regulations issued by the London Passenger Transport Board, which state that buses must continue to run.

The committee has given a pledge to support any member against whom disciplinary action is taken as a result of the decision to cease running.

Board Surprised
A Transport Board official said "We have not heard officially of this resolution and cannot understand it. Our regulation is that when a siren is sounded buses and trams shall stop to allow people who wish to do so to alight. The vehicles then proceed on service."

"If raiders are in the immediate vicinity or even if gunfire is heard drivers should pull up near a curb or into a side street if possible and with the conductors seek shelter immediately. They may use their own discretion when to stop and take cover."

Nazis Serve Up New Richtofen
Lt. Huth As Air Hero

The Nazi communique cookers having perfected the technique of going into reverse and claiming British air successes as their own, seem now to be trying to provide their public with a national air hero. They have produced a figure described as Commodore-Lt. Huth, leader of the Horsa Wesel Squadron, as a successor to Richtofen, German ace of the last war. This Lt. Huth, it is said, is such a person, is credited by the Nazi propagandists with bringing down, with the aid of his squadron, 51 British planes in one day's fighting. [Actually we lost only 22, twelve of whose pilots were saved.]

LATE NEWS

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Directed by George Arcthaud • A Paramount Picture

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CESAR ROMERO
as Cesar's colorful rebellion
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A 20th Century Fox Picture

TO-MORROW **NORMA SHEARER • JOAN CRAWFORD** in **"THE WOMEN"**
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LATEST

For each page, the following information is provided:

By Walt Disney



INDIA AS ARSENAL

The New Army

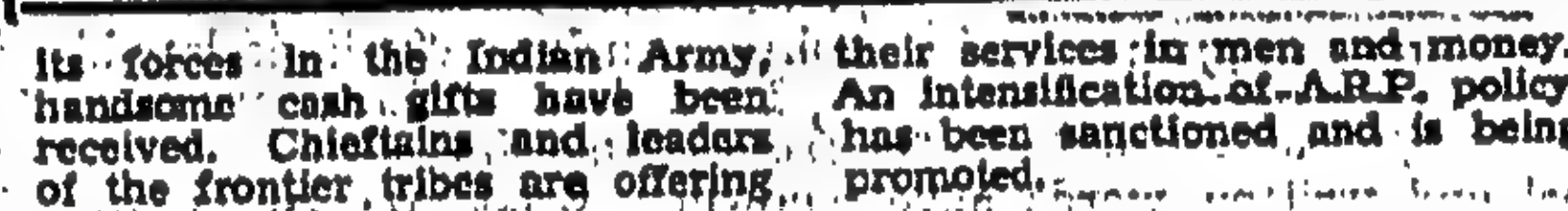
With the decision to enlarge the army the scheme of restricted recruitment of Indian officers which has hitherto prevailed has been abandoned. The new army will be recruited on a basis without restriction.

A Peak in Industry

A serious limitation is the lack of machines for training crews, but this is being remedied. The possibility of manufacturing aircraft in the country is under examination and there are signs that this new industry will be developed immediately. Reinforcement of aircraft by parachute troops is being considered. It is also

"I was in a shelled convoy"

From the moment of the detection of the first alarm signals



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high speed. Within a few minutes the sight of the Hook and Wheel had become ironic, for, in the absence of naval comforts,

light speed. Within a few months the sign of the Book and Wheel had become a one-way, the beloved approved of naval comforts.

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DISPOSABLE TISSUES

Everybody uses Kleenex... for the bathroom... for the nursery... for the car... for picnics... and hundreds of other uses. During colds, runny noses, handkerchiefs, Kleenex is softer and gentler to a sore nose.

Only Kleenex has the exclusive "Serv-A-Tissue" Box. Pull a double tissue—the next one pops up ready for use.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS

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in support of the
BOMBER FUND
to be held at the
ARMY SWIMMING POOL

VICTORIA BARRACKS (ENTRANCE SEVEN-AND-SIXPENNY HILL, QUEEN'S ROAD)

SATURDAY OCTOBER 12
AT 9.30 P.M.

MINIMUM ENTRANCE CHARGE \$1
(OR AT YOUR DISCRETION)

STUDEBAKER CHAMPION!

STUDEBAKER CHAMPION—the smartest, full-sized economy car on the road to-day. Winner of the Gilmore-Yosemite economy run along with the Commander and President models which also won in their class. The first time in history one make of car has ever won all three first places. A car has to be outstanding to WIN FIRST PLACE. Why not ask for a demonstration of Hongkong's most popular car. You will be amazed at the economical operation these cars will give you on the hills of Hongkong.

Try one to-day.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE
Stubbs Road Tel. 27778/9

Hongkong Telegraph
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 25015

THE press "special" to the "Telegraph" is used by the "Hongkong Telegraph" to indicate news which is strictly confidential under the provisions of the Communications Ordinance, 1931. Such news as bears the indication "U.P." is received in Hongkong on the date of publication by the United Press Association, who reserve all rights and forbid republication in whole or in part without previous arrangement.

EVACUATION AND REALITIES

IT is probable that more verbal and written words have been expended on the evacuation of British families from Hongkong than on any other subject within recent years. Mostly the comment has been highly critical, and in some respects justified. But there has also been a considerable amount of loose and unbalanced thinking.

We have always felt that a good case could be made out in mitigation of Government's decision, though we concede to none our criticism of the manner in which the evacuation was effected. To-day there is cause for the continued precautionary measures. The situation in the Far East is decidedly more delicate than it was three months ago, though it is not with the intention of being alarmist that we ask for a realistic appraisal of political conditions in the Orient to-day. Several points, however, have become established since the first of our evacuees left Hongkong, all contributing to a completely changed situation in this part of the world.

Firstly, Britain has plainly indicated that the day of appeasement is over; thus it is fair to suggest that the very factor which people argued had rendered the evacuation of Hongkong unnecessary—Britain's surrender to Japan's demands over the Burma Road—is likely to become one issue making evacuation absolutely essential. Britain's new attitude to the Burma Road problem may prompt Japan to measures involving this Colony; if such be the case the more women and children we have out of Hongkong, the better.

Sympathy for the avid desire of Hongkong's women to be allowed to remain here is not hard to engender; but realities cannot concede first place to sentiment. One such reality is that the State Department in Washington has instructed its consulates in the Far East to see that American nationals, especially women and children, are evacuated as soon as possible from all parts of the Japanese Empire, China, Indo-China and Hongkong. The American Government is not likely to take such a step at this moment unless it is convinced of its necessity, at least as an ordinary precaution.

The situation in the Orient is

UNITED STATES BELIEVES BRITISH NEWS

American opinion of all shades is becoming increasingly suspicious of war news from German sources. Newspapers now print the Nazi communiques with open scepticism.

Many examples are to be found in New York newspapers. London and Berlin accounts of recent raids over Croydon and elsewhere are printed side by side; but the treatment makes it clear that it is to the British communiques that Americans look for the truth.

American correspondents in Berlin also bring out, by simple quotations from successive official claims and statements, the Nazis' bitter disappointment at their mass raids failure to shake Britain's defences.

It is clear from the statements made to the correspondents that the Germans entertained the highest expectations of results of the raids.

Headline Test

"New York Times" gives on its front page almost equal space to the British and the German versions of the previous day's raids. But it is on the British official communique that the headline across the whole page is written: "1,000 Nazi Planes Raid Britain; 144 Shot Down."

The paper's London cable from W. F. Leysmith, is a straightforward, eye-witness account of what happened at Croydon and elsewhere.

The Berlin message, by C. Brooks Peters, shows that the correspondent accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of what he reports. Almost every statement is qualified by a phrase such as, "it is declared."

Here is a typical paragraph from the New York Times showing what the Nazis are telling American correspondents about their raids on Britain: "British anti-aircraft batteries, the Germans declare, proved unable to cope with the German air attacks. The whole task of resisting the bombing attacks, therefore, the Germans say, has fallen upon British pursuit planes. These planes, the Germans add, are inferior to their own pursuit craft and destroyers."

Unfulfilled Threats

A week ago the Nazis were fulminating threats of imminent disaster to Britain. Mr. Peters, the New York Times correspondent, said: "Informed quarters here declare that the full weight of the German aerial attacks has not yet been felt by the British. What has happened so far, they say, has been preliminary activity before the real push. When that comes, they add, it will be more than British nerves that will suffer."

It was on that day that the Nazis lost 180 machines; to 34

"OLD MEN OF VICHY"
Scathing Words Of de Gaulle

"France still possessed powerful means of fighting when tricked into capitulation by the men of Vichy," said General de Gaulle, leader of the Army of All Free Frenchmen, in a world broadcast. He indicated also that had France continued to fight she would to-day have found the British Empire at the height of its naval, aerial, and military efforts, and America ready and able to help the Allies with vast armament manufacture.

The enemy's trickery and the lies of his accomplices led our country into signing detestable armistices. The enemy and his accomplices were able to create such a pernicious atmosphere that they anaesthetized France.

They had been enabled to make many people think that capitulation was necessary because all was lost. They had been enabled to spread the illusion that the presence of a very old Marshal and of defeated old generals, defeated by their own fault, would suffice to neutralize the hatred and the covetousness of our conquerors. They had gone so far as to talk of the reconstruction of France beneath the yoke of our conquerors.

But events happen swiftly in this war of speed. The few weeks that have elapsed since these detestable armistices have sufficed to show up the whole extent of the crime that has been committed. Now one can see the matter very clearly.

Forces Still Intact

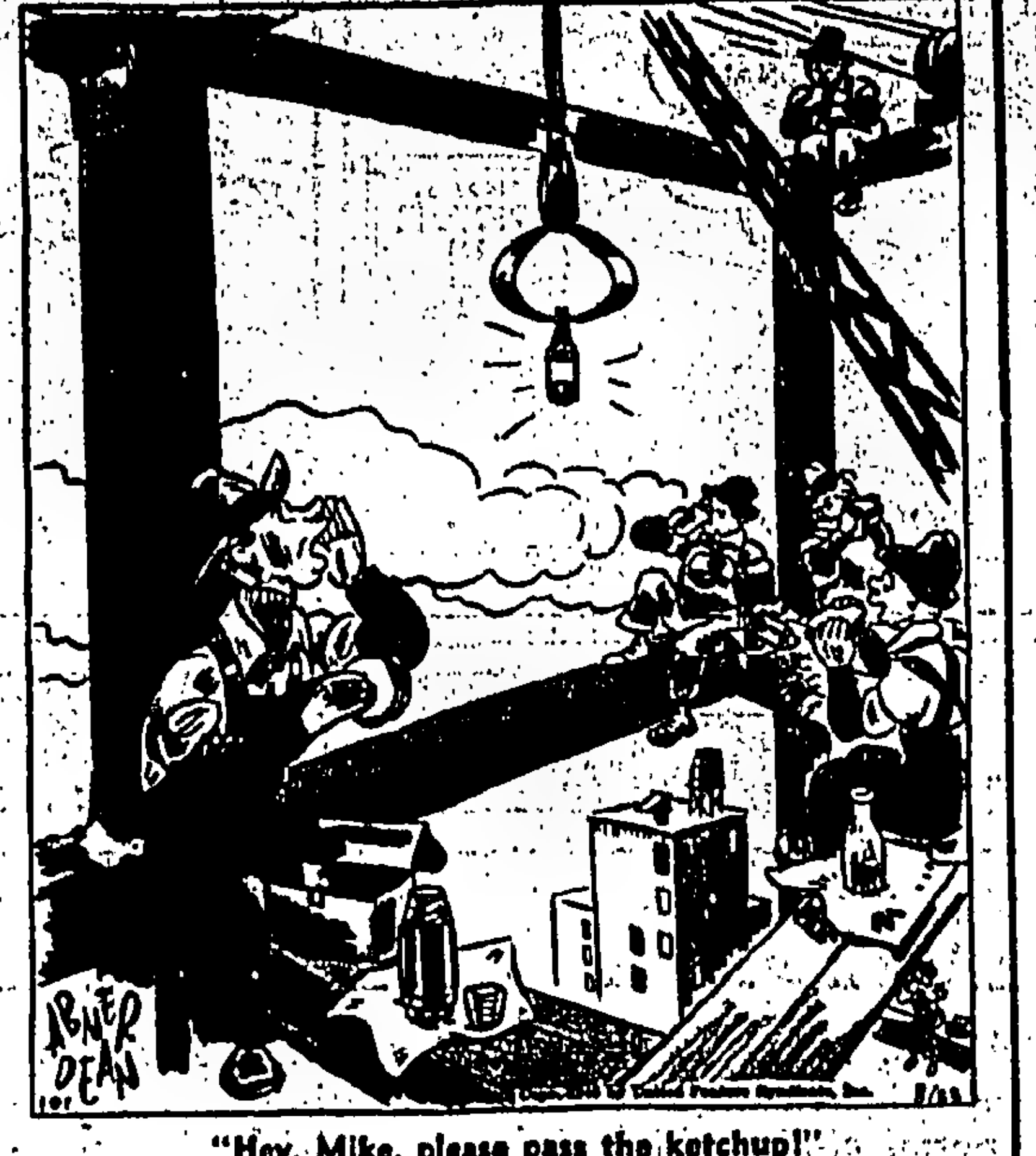
We see, first of all, that contrary to the statements of the 'old men of Vichy,' France still possessed powerful means of fighting at the time our arms were given up. We see that we still had an intact Fleet, the second in Europe, a large Air Force, and a vast Empire.

We see that the British Empire is at the height of its naval, aerial, and military efforts. We see that America has undertaken to help the Allies with vast armament manufacture.

As for consolation with our opponents, we see of what it consists. It is now evident that the General only wish to crush France, materially and morally, so as to be able to enslave her more easily.

And how can we think without anger of that reconstruction of France promised by the 'old men of Vichy'—reconstruction of anything in the boys into which

FUNNY SIDE UP By Abner Dean



R.A.F. IS DECIDING WORLD'S FUTURE

The air above the Channel has become "no man's land." Here daily great battles are fought, more daring and spectacular than any battles history has ever seen.

The south-east coast has become England's first line of defence; as the waves of German bombers approach the shining cliffs they are met by a shattering barrage of anti-aircraft fire, and then by the swift, angry whine of the fighter squadrons.

Many of these battles are fought out over the sea. When you lie on a cliff in the sunshine and watch the twisting, turning planes, you have a strange feeling of unreality.

It seems almost incredible that you are witnessing the combats on which civilisation depends; and that in spite of modern armies counted in terms of millions, the sea has immobilised their strength, and to-day the issue is being decided above your head by a relative handful of men.

Sole Trawlermen

From the cliff you try to piece the drama together like a jigsaw puzzle. In almost the whole range of the sky there is action.

To the right you can see a plane falling like a bullet into the sea leaving a long black line of smoke against the sky; to the left one of the great silver balloons in flames; directly above a fighter diving down on one of the bombers and suddenly a tiny fluttering parachute as one of the pilots bales out, and all the time the cracking noise of the anti-aircraft gunfire and the white bursts of smoke against the sky.

Skating And Music

In spite of the low sweep of empty beaches, with wire barricades to keep the people off, the streets are crowded with soldiers, sailors, balloon barrage and A.R.P. workers.

In the town in which I was staying the roller skating pavilion was going full swing between the warnings, and the music blared out gaily along the sea front, just as it does in peace time.

In this town a red flag flutters on top of a cliff when the warnings sound. You see the soldiers bolting their doors, the housewives hurrying to take cover, and the air raid wardens taking their positions along the streets—the same scene that many of us have seen so often, slightly incredible this time because it is England. Then, the faraway noise of engines increasing until the drone is a mighty roar like the thunder of a waterfall, and the battle is on.

"Tough" Fighters

Often, when the German planes come down the gunners on the cliffs cheer. No one has more respect for the R.A.F. fighter pilots than they. One of them said to me proudly, "You have to see them to believe how tough they are."

And that reminded me of a story for only last week I visited one of the fighter stations which is now operating daily on these attacks. I talked to many of the pilots, good-looking boys in their early twenties, filled with high spirits, all slightly bored because it was a slack day.

Many of them were wearing the D.F.C. with records of eight, ten, and twelve planes to their credit. It was difficult to understand how men who faced death so often could be so carefree—how every time they went into the air it was a fight to the finish, either they went down or they were completely taken back when one of the pilots, a boy who had shot down ten German planes, said to me, "But you should visit one of our 'bomber' squadrons one day. And that's the big boys—the ones who are really tough."

Now these boys are really tough. For one of them, think of any comment to make.

REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

CHURCHILL SURVEYS WORLD: SCORNS NAZIS' WORST AERIAL BLITZKRIEG

LONDON, OCT. 8 (REUTERS).—CHEERFULNESS AND CONFIDENCE WAS THE KEYNOTE OF MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S LATEST STATEMENT ON THE WAR SITUATION.

"A MONTH HAS PASSED," DECLARED MR. CHURCHILL, "SINCE HITLER TURNED HIS RAGE AND MALICE ON THE CIVIL POPULATION AND OUR GREAT CITIES. HE DECLARED THAT HE WOULD RAZE OUR CITIES TO THE GROUND AND SINCE THEN HE HAS BEEN TRYING TO CARRY OUT HIS FELL PURPOSE."

"Naturally, the first question we should ask is to what extent the full strength of the German bombing force has been employed?"

"The best opinion I have been able to form on what is necessarily to some extent a matter of speculation, is that after their severe mauling on August 15, German short-range dive-bombers, of which there are several hundred, have been kept carefully out of the fight. This may be because they are being held in reserve to play their part in the general plan of invasion or to reappear in other theatres of war."

"We have, therefore, to deal with long-range heavy German bombers alone. It would seem that, taking day and night together, nearly 400 of these machines have on an average visited our shores every 24 hours."

"We are doubtful whether this rate of sustained attack could be made for a few days at a time but this would not sensibly affect the monthly average."

"Certainly there has been considerable falling off in the last ten days, and during the month that has passed since heavy bombing began we have had a steady decline in casualties and in damage to property."

Mr. Churchill said that the Germans claimed to have discharged 22,000 tons of explosives upon Britain since the beginning of the war. They claimed that on last Thursday week 251 tons were thrown upon London in a single night.

"On that particular night 180 persons were killed. That was to say, it took a ton of bombs to kill three-quarters of a person. Therefore, the deadliness of attack in this war appeared to be only 1-13th of that of 1914-18."

Good Shelter System
Mr. Churchill gave Britain's shelter system as the explanation.

"We expected," the Prime Minister continued, "when we entered the war, to sustain losses of three thousand killed and 12,000 wounded night after night. Since the war began on last Saturday, as the result of air bombing, about 8,500 people have been killed and 12,000 wounded."

"The destruction of property has, however, been very considerable."

Mr. Churchill declared that it would take ten years at the present rate for half the houses of London to be demolished but quite a lot of things were going to happen to Hitler and the Nazi regime before even ten years were over (Cheers). Even Mussolini had some experiences ahead of him which he had not foreseen at the time when he thought it safe and profitable to stab the stricken and prostrate French Republic in the back.

Reprisals Sterile

Asking his hearers not to go into a sterile controversy on the subject of what were or were not reprisals, Mr. Churchill declared that no-one must look forward to any relief from bombing merely from winter weather, but he added: "It may be that some new method will be devised to make wholesale bombing of civilian population by night or in fog more exciting to the enemy than it is at present."

Declaring that he would not fore-shadow any of these measures, Mr. Churchill said, amid laughter and cheers, "It would be much better for us to allow our visitors to find them out for themselves in due course by practical experience."

Declaring that they must try to have shelters with sleeping bunks for every person in the areas liable to constant attacks in the shortest possible time, Mr. Churchill announced that large schemes were already on foot for providing food and hot drinks for those who sleep in shelters and also for entertainment through winter evenings.

Helping Raid Victims

Widespread organisations for relief of those whose homes were smitten, were already in being and were being expanded.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had virtually completed preparations of a Bill for nationwide compulsory insurance against damages to property from the enemy's fire (Cheers). Everyone could be covered, and covered with retrospective effect from the beginning of the war.

The Government also proposed to provide insurance against risk of war damage for all forms of movable property, including household effects.

"Thus," said Mr. Churchill, "we shall be able to prove to all that Hitler's act of mass terror against the British nation has failed as conspicuously as his magnetic mine and other attempts to strangle our seaborne trade."

Promised Invasion

Referring to the promised invasion, the Prime Minister declared: "Do not let us be lured into supposing that the danger is past. On the contrary, unwearied vigilance and swift and steady strengthening of our forces by land, sea and air, which is progressing, must be maintained at all cost."

"The enemy has certainly got plans to throw 500,000 men in a single night on to the salt waters or onto the land of Britain. We are not to be taken in by this. The enemy's invasion has not been a success of brilliant victory."

On the contrary, the protracted struggle of Japan to subjugate the Chinese race was still proceeding with all its attendant miseries. We had been lost, but in the circumstances His Majesty's Government proposed to allow the agreement about the closing of the Burma Road to run its course to October 17, but they did not see their way to renew it after that date (Cheers).

Three Power Pact

Mr. Churchill declared that the Three-Power Pact, into which Japan had just entered, appeared so unfavourable to Japan that he wondered whether there were not some secret clauses. It was not easy to see in what way Germany and Italy could come to the aid of Japan.

The Three-Power Pact was aimed directly at the United States and also, in a secondary degree, it was pointed against Russia.

Neither of the branches of the English-speaking race was accustomed to react to threats of violence by submission, and certainly the reception of these strangely ill-balanced declarations in the United States had not been at all encouraging to those who were its authors.

Word To Spain

Mr. Churchill concluded with a reference to Spain. There was, he said, no country in Europe which had more need of peace, of food, and of prosperous trade than Spain.

All Britain sought was that Spain should not become a channel of supply to our mortal foe.

Britain looked forward to see Spain take her rightful place both as Mediterranean Power and a leading and famous member of the family of Europe and Christendom.

RUMANIA ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Nazi Garrison

BUCHAREST, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Sir Reginald Hoare, the British Minister, has asked the Rumanian Government for immediate elucidation of the situation arising from the apparent intention of Germany to garrison regular German troops at strategic points in Rumania.

The earliest date when German troops are expected to reach Rumania in any force is Thursday.

They will probably arrive at the Danube port of Giurgiu. British officials here to-day acknowledge that if German troops were garrisoned in Rumania their presence would probably be incompatible with the maintenance of the British Mission in Bucharest.

Britain's position in Rumania thus depends upon the reply given by General Ion Antonescu to Sir Reginald Hoare's representations.

"Model Troops"

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (Domet).—"Model Nazi troops" will shortly leave for Rumania to "form a living example" of well-informed quarters declared.

The dispatch of German troops to these quarters will "give the Rumanians a feeling of absolute security at home and abroad which is necessary for the reconstruction of a severely shattered State."

It was disclosed that German troops have not been sent yet, although negotiations for the dispatch were started some time ago immediately after the Vienna conference.

First Contingent

BUCHAREST, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The first contingent of German troops are now sailing down the Danube complete with equipment, including tanks, anti-aircraft batteries, anti-tank guns and aviation units.

Strict Censorship

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Axis propaganda and Rumanian censorship continue to maintain a complete screen over the number of German troops going to Rumania, their purpose and destination, writes "Reuters" diplomatic correspondent.

Whether the troops are intended as guards to the oil fields as suggested in Berlin, as training troops, or for the purpose of fulfilling a guarantee as some quarters insist, the matter will undoubtedly be that Rumania will be under German control.

Gestapo Agents

Gestapo agents have been conducting characteristic activities in Rumania for some time. The maltreatment of Britons recently arrested being the last mark of German methods.

The interesting question is how the troops entered Rumania. It may well prove, to be that Hungary has followed the precedent established by South-West-Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

When an unprovoked invasion of German troops has been allowed.

U.S.A.—BURMA RD.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—"We have satisfied ourselves that the United States Government's views on this question are wholly in accord with our action and the Soviet Government have been kept informed of our decision," said Lord Halifax in the House of Lords to-day in announcing the Government's decision about the Burma Road.

It is estimated that 11,000 United States citizens including Chinese and Japanese, are involved in the State Department's decision to advise American nationals to return home from the Far East.

Warning Given

Mr. Horinouchi, who is leaving shortly for Japan and had already said farewell to Mr. Cordell Hull, was summoned specially to the State Department where he had a conversation lasting 40 minutes.

It is understood that Mr. Hull placed his views on the Far Eastern Situation before him to take back to Tokyo. In a heart to heart talk he is believed to have sounded a warning as to where Japan's attitude is leading her.

STOCK EXCHANGE
HEAVY INDUSTRIALS FAVOURED

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—On the Stock Exchange, to-day, industrial, especially the heavy kinds, claimed main attention and prices made further headway.

Coppers and various miscellaneous minings improved.

Rails were firm in anticipation of an early announcement of fair increases. Otherwise the markets were generally quietly steady.

Wall Street was easy.

Britain has registered a formal protest.

Incidentally Rumania's action in giving these troops hospitality is an even greater breach of neutrality.

At one moment during the Polish campaign last year, it was suggested that the Germans were concentrating troops on the railways running from Poland into Rumania, but the quick advance of the Russian forces and their annexation of this portion of Poland cut off this line of communication for the Germans.

The Russians since have altered the gauge of the railway to the broad Russian standard.

Two Troop Trains

BUCHAREST, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—According to reports received by "Reuters," German troops were stationed in Rumania, crossed into Rumanian territory this afternoon.

Two trains carrying a total of 4,500 fully-equipped soldiers crossed the frontier from Transylvania territory.

When questioned by the authorities, the report added, they stated that in the first instance they had come to Rumania to defend the oil region and secondly, they had come as instructors to the Rumanian Army.

It is understood that fortification works at Giurgiu in the oil region and Buzau are on the point of completion and are ready for the installation of the latest German anti-aircraft batteries.

Special machinery has also arrived from Germany for enlarging and levelling the existing Rumanian military aerodromes.

Legation Mailed

Only shortly before the reported arrival of German troops, the British Legation at Bucharest had received a statement signed by M. Luch Sturdza, the Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, declaring: "There is not a single German regular soldier in Rumania; all are deserters."

The statement was confirmed by the War Ministry.

Arriving at Giurgiu, troops will proceed to Prahova and Buzau districts, and to Targoviste near Bucharest, where they will construct an air base.

And aircraft guns will be set up in the oil zones and at the terminus of the oil pipeline at Giurgiu.

German war material has been pouring into Rumania in recent weeks in unprecedented quantities. It is said that German trucks are taking the Rumanian trade balance with Germany has been recovered from a credit to a debit.

Gestapo Chief For Spain

Close Secrecy

MADRID, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Close secrecy is being observed here regarding the forthcoming visit of Herr Himmler, the Nazi Gestapo Chief, and the Italian, General de Bono, which is announced inconspicuously in the Press.

Correspondents cabling abroad are not allowed to give more than the bare facts published by newspapers here.

The reports of German troops movements into Rumania are also given very little prominence. Spanish correspondents in Berlin speak with one voice of close collaboration between Germany and Rumania but there is no speculation conflicting with the semi-official German-Rumanian reasons for the entry of the troops.

Considerable attention is being paid here to the possibility of British and American collaboration in the Pacific.

PAPEN RETURNS TO POST

Istanbul, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Mr. Haydar Atay, Turkish Ambassador to Moscow, left for the U.S.S.R. to-day to resume his post.

The envoy returned to Ankara at the beginning of September to report to his government.

The German Ambassador, Herr von Papen, has returned to Ankara after a three-week vacation at Istanbul.

Aaland Islands

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The Diet has decided to authorise the Government to conclude an agreement with the U.S.S.R. regarding the demilitarisation and non-fortification of the Aaland Islands in accordance with a Bill tabled by the Government.

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MACLEANS TOOTH PASTE

(By "Birdie")

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary

made no further efforts to swallow dinner—but all was its last. The snake died and the frog jumped hopped out of its mouth and ran hopped away.

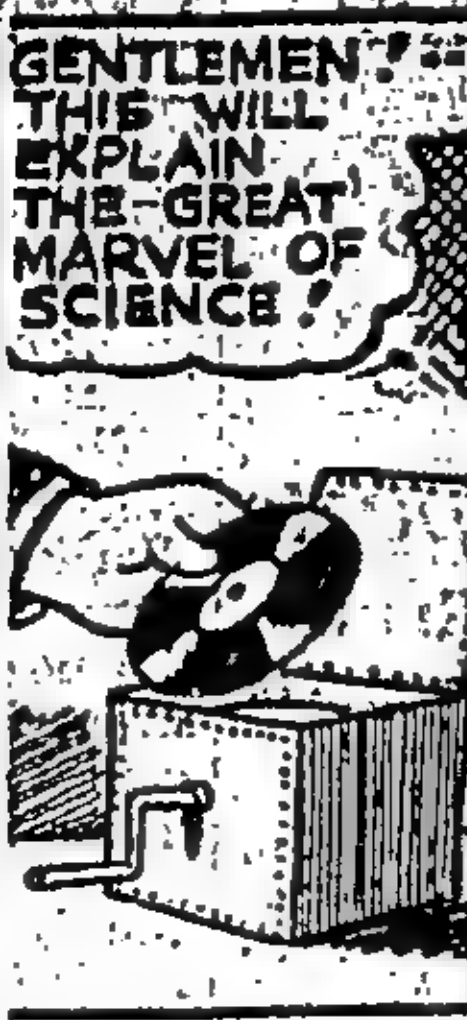
Members: Lau Hoi-ho (Eastern), Hau Yung-sing (Sung To), Lo Wai-kien (Eastern), Lau Chi-man (Eastern), Kwok Ying-tse (Sung To), Wong Man-wai (Police), Lai Siu-wing (Ting), Ho Chung-shan (Kwong Ch Wah), Au Hong King-theo (Kwong Ch Wah).

Hongkong, 8th September 1940

INCIDENTAL

TO DAY at the
KING'S THEATRE

NANCY

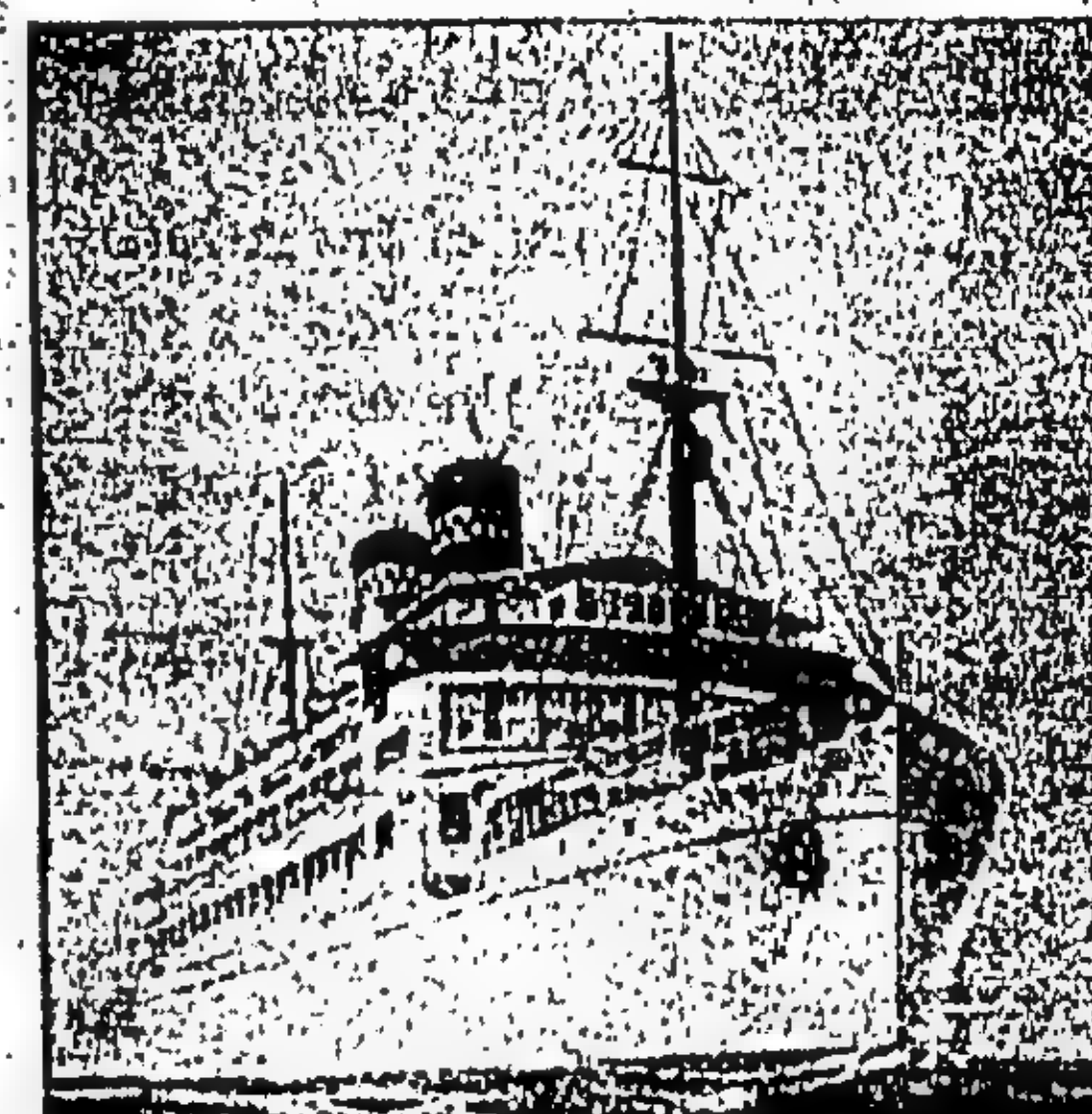


By Ernie Bushmiller

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New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange

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Washington And Far East Situation

Withdrawal of U.S. Marines Is Possible

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, OCT. 8 (UP).—AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE TO-DAY MR. CORDELL HULL, SECRETARY OF STATE, WAS ASKED WHETHER THE ADVICE TO AMERICANS TO WITHDRAW FROM THE ORIENT WAS A PRELUDE TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN MARINES IN SHANGHAI.

Mr. Hull said he might have something to say on the subject a little later. Immediately afterwards the State Department spokesman announced that the matter had not officially been discussed as yet, but might soon be considered by the State Department.

The spokesman said there were 7,064 Americans in China, 128 in Indo-China, 1,547 in Hongkong and 8,145 in Japan.

To-day President Roosevelt conferred with Admiral James Richardson and Admiral William Leahy for two hours, after which Admiral Richardson said that he had informed the President regarding the readiness of the fleet.

Reinforcements
He said that the portion of the fleet now in California is taking back to Hawaii "several thousand men who are badly needed."

Answering a query as to whether or not the fleet is ready for action, Admiral Richardson said: "It is not as ready as it will be."

He added that he hoped to be able to provide west coast shore leave for portions of the fleet now in Hawaiian waters.

In New York to-day the United States Lines said there was absolutely no truth to the report that the steamers Washington and Manhattan would be diverted to the Far East.

No Diversion of Ships

The company declared that the Manhattan was due in New York on October 10 from San Francisco which she left on October 2. The Washington is undergoing repairs in New York.

A Tokyo report says that Americans in Japan have not yet been informed of the action which Washington is taking with regard to the withdrawal of nationals in the Far East. The next few sailings, however, are heavily booked, while packing companies are working overtime, unable to fulfil all orders.

Moslems No Friends Of Axis

Leader Speaks

PESHAWAR, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The recent bombings of Haifa, Aden and other Moslem centres clearly show that Italy and Germany cannot tolerate the existence of Moslems in this world, says the Mullah Saheb of Bhutan, the well-known spiritual leader of Afridis.

The statement is made in "Fatwa" (religious judgment) which is widely proclaimed in the tribal area of the North-West Frontier.

The Mullah refers to Italy's anti-Moslem policy and relates instances of Italian enmity towards Turkey, Albania and other Moslem countries, and orders his followers to help the British Government and thereby ensure the safety of their religion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DONATIONS TO CHARITABLE AND OTHER CAUSES

A total of \$1,339,072.12 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post. Ltd. The latest donations are:

E. D. (in memory of Eva)	10
"Bunyard" Holiday Camp	100
Cent. for Mrs. J. G. Westcott	250
(Srd. donation)	100
"Bunyard" Army Holiday Camp	100
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Mr. C. Bernard Brown	100
The following donations were received in memory of the late Mr. W. M. Kenzie:	
Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser	10
Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser	10
Mr. R. Kirkwood	10
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Burton	10

LOTHIAN FEARS NEAR CRISIS

Cancels Holiday Plans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, has cancelled his plans to return home on leave because Whitehall feels that there may be a crisis in the Far East as a result of the British decision to re-open the Burma Road.

The Ambassador made a statement to this effect upon leaving the White House after a conference with President Roosevelt, arranged at Lord Lothian's request.

While declining to give details to reporters, Lord Lothian indicated clearly that Far Eastern matters were discussed at the conference.

Questioned as to how soon the British Government thought the Far East crisis might develop, he said it might "come through the re-opening of the Burma Road." He explained that he had arranged to fly to England this Sunday but "the trip did not look so good" on Monday and was cancelled to-day.

THE BURMA ROAD Chinese Joy At Decision

See New Future

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Ambassador in London, in an interview, said that the re-opening of the Burma Road was a matter of deep satisfaction, but was certainly no surprise.

For what was the result of its closure but that Japan immediately proceeded to "arrest British subjects right and left, invade Indo-China and conclude a military pact with Germany and Italy."

Among the Chinese, the present news will arouse hopes that a new chapter in British policy in the Far East is now opening, one of close co-operation with the United States and China, and it is hoped, Russia.

Japanese Protest?

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—A Japanese protest against the British decision to re-open the Burma Road is expected on the grounds that it is contrary to the spirit of the Three-Month Agreement, which is said to have included a "full understanding of the possibility of an extension of the closure."

Japan is also likely to claim violation of the letter and spirit of the Arita-Craigie agreement, last year under which Britain recognised the special position and "needs" of Japan regarding China, and pledged any intention to do or abstain from any action.

British Hold Nords

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—When an American Clipper plane arrived from Europe, it was revealed that two Norwegian shipping representatives, Anders Wilhelm and Holter Sorensen, had been removed from the plane by the British authorities at Bermuda.

BOMB IN LONDON TRAFFIC

Buses Hit: Cause Casualties

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—A bomb which fell on a main London thoroughfare seriously damaged two omnibuses and killed and seriously injured a number of persons during to-day's activity over London.

This is revealed in an official communique, which states that during the morning enemy aircraft, which flew over London at a great height, were engaged by British fighters and several were shot down.

Some bombs were dropped but in spite of the fact that traffic was at its height, casualties were not numerous.

There were, however, some fatal injuries among railway passengers when a train was hit by debris.

A shelter and some industrial buildings were damaged later in the day when an attack was made by low-flying aircraft. Particulars of casualties are not yet available, but a few bombs are also reported to have been dropped in other parts of south-east England during the morning but no serious damage or casualties are reported.

Enemy Ace Taken

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—An ace pilot of Goering's "Yellow" squadron of Messerschmitts was taken prisoner after his plane had been shot down by Spitfires in the sea between Dover and Folkestone this afternoon.

The pilot, a six-foot youngster, wore two Iron Crosses—First Class and Second Class. He escaped unhurt from his wrecked plane. Narrowly missing a spur of the cliffs, the bullet-riddled plane spun into the breakers close to the shore. The pilot leaped out of the cockpit when the plane splashed into the water and waded ashore where sentries arrested him.

Innocents Doomed

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Three enemy aircraft were shot down by British fighters. One of ours is missing. Aircraft of the Coastal Command, without loss to themselves, shot down two enemy aircraft in the English Channel.

Later particulars show that in the attack on London by low-flying aircraft, the damage was not serious, but some of these were taken.

Sammy Aircraft, according to the official announcement, is unable to penetrate inland, have again dropped bombs in the coastal zone, causing damage to houses and commercial buildings and killing and injuring a number of persons.

During an attack yesterday afternoon in south-west England, a damage was done to a number of houses and a factory.

Casualties were not heavy but they included a number of killed.

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Via Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay & Capetown

SS "President Garfield"	OCT. 20
SS "President Monroe"	OCT. 21

To SINGAPORE & PENANG

SS "City of Norfolk"	OCT. 20
SS "City of San Francisco"	DEC. 2

To SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES

Via Yokohama

SS "City of Newport News"	OCT. 11
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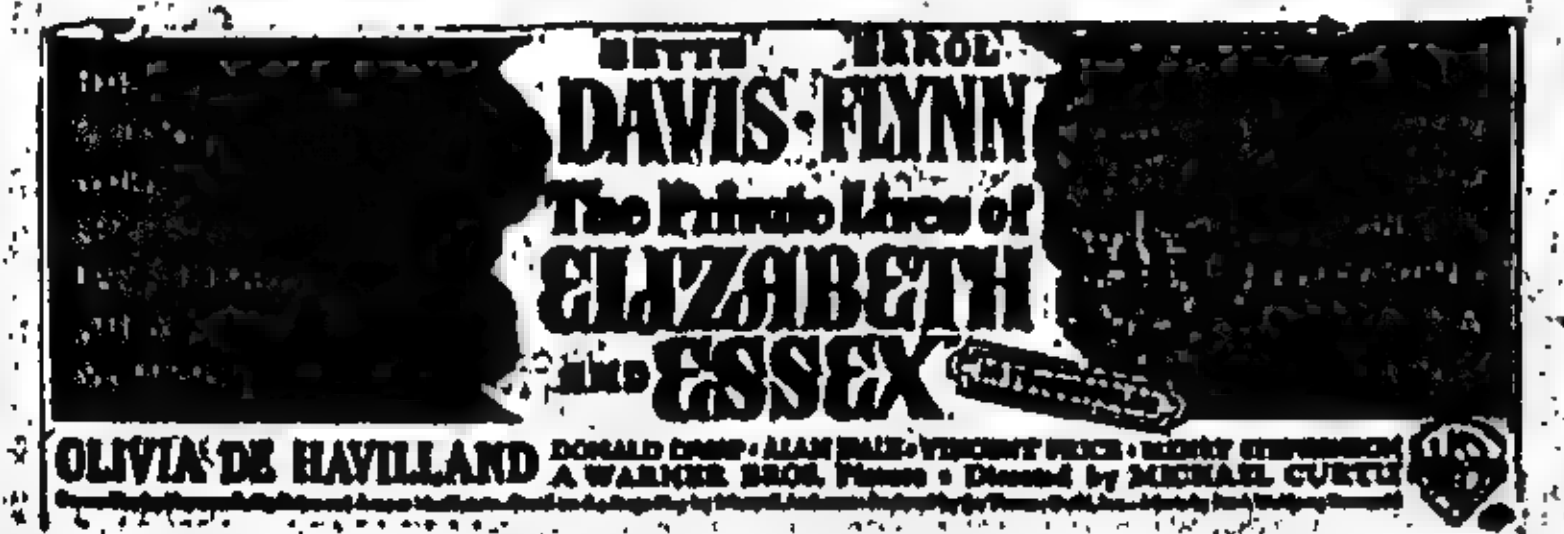
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Vichy Rebukes French "Anglomania"

Pro-British Feeling Reviving In France

Neutral Reports

A REVIVAL of pro-British feeling in both German occupied and unoccupied France is revealed in reports reaching neutral countries.

Burma Road Opening By Britain

Crisis Expected Shortly

Tokyo, Oct. 8. The Foreign Office announced today that the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, acting under instructions from London, had informed the Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuzaki, that Britain would re-open the Burma Road on October 18.

Indications are that Anglo-Japanese relations will grow much more acute as a result of the decision, inasmuch as it was taken after Japan's conclusion of the pact with the Axis and the announcement of her determination to reject all nations assisting Chungking. The British decision is therefore regarded as a challenge to Japan.

Japan-American relations are also expected to become worse because the general opinion in Japan is that Washington is largely responsible for the British stiffening from the conciliatory attitude demonstrated at the time the Burma Road agreement was reached in July—United Press.

Reuter adds that the Japanese believe the British notification will not affect the ban on the transport of supplies to China through Hongkong. The decision is ascribed by the Japan Times to a desire to save face in China and support Chungking as the only force resisting Japan, together with America. The decision is stated to be an unmistakable indication that Britain is taking, with America, a common front against Japan.

Commons Announcement

London, Oct. 8. The decision to re-open the Burma Road was announced in the Commons today by Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister.—United Press.

£1,250 For Leg Not Enough, Says Judge

When a claim for personal injuries by Kenneth James Dean (19), of the Kennels, Dagnell, Bucks, was settled for £1,250 in the King's Bench Division, Mr. Justice Oliver said that did not seem enough for a lost leg.

Mr. C. L. Henderson, for plaintiff, said Dean was pillion passenger on a motor-cycle when it collided with a car owned by defendant, Mr. Pawell Boylaine, of Liscombe Road, Dunstable.

Mr. Tristram Beresford, K. C. (for defendant) said: There may be a second action by the cyclist, in which case I don't think defendant will be quite so generous.

It is apparently very strong in parts of the French Empire. It is viewed with apprehension by the Petain Government.

For instance, Ex-Air Minister Marcel Deat has complained on the radio about the persistent "Anglomania" of large sections of French public opinion.

This, he declared, might result in now "misadventure" for France by "evening" Franco-German relations.

"White-Headed Boy"

Deat, a "white-headed boy" to the Nazis, is prospective secretary-general of the only authorised Party in France, the totalitarian principles of which he recently outlined in "Europe."

Two months ago the masses in France naively hoped that the armistice would bring an end to their sufferings.

Even at that time, however, there was no real bitterness against Britain among the ordinary people.

When I left France after the armistice opinion was deeply divided on the wisdom of that surrender. But everybody I spoke to thought it quite natural that war would continue between Britain and the Axis Powers.

Deeply Entangled

Even those who believed then that an armistice was inevitable expressed the hope that Britain would win in the end.

There are men in Vichy, however, who do not wish to see France saved by a British victory which would mean their own end.

They are becoming every day more deeply entangled in a distasteful "solidarity" with Hitler for their own sake.

Bayonet Threat

Story Of Soldier Waiting For "Other Man"

A soldier, bayonet in hand, stood at the door of his wife's flat where she was living with another man.

The story was told at Brighton when Private Harold John Healey (29), was charged with causing grievous bodily harm to his wife, Sarah, in the previous day.

Detective-Sergeant Peeling stated that Healey went to the flat where his wife was living with another man, and demanded admission. He was swinging a bayonet, and told his wife that he would stick the bayonet in the man if he saw him.

Mrs. Healey attempted to snatch the bayonet away, and received cuts on one hand which needed six stitches.

Healey told a police officer: "I came back from the hell of Dunkirk to find my wife living with another man. I did not mean the bayonet for my wife but for the man."

Healey told the Bench that he was one of 26 men who came out of France of 1,100 men in his battalion. He had no intention of using the bayonet. He would have put it away and given the man a good thrashing with his fists.

He was bound over for twelve months.

Busmen Told To Defy Air Raids Order

The Central Bus Committee of the Transport and General Workers' Union has instructed members to stop their buses at the nearest shelter when the siren sound, advise the passengers to take cover, and do so themselves.

This is contrary to regulations issued by the London Passenger Transport Board, which state that buses must continue to run.

The committee has given a pledge to support any member against whom disciplinary action is taken as a result of the decision to cease running.

Board Surprised

A Transport Board official said: "We have not heard officially of this resolution and cannot understand it."

"Our regulation is that when a siren is sounded buses and trams shall stop to allow people who wish to do so to alight. The vehicles then proceed on service."

"If raiders are in the immediate vicinity or even if a siren is heard drivers should pull up near a curb or into a side street if possible and with the conductors seek shelter immediately. They may use their own discretion when to stop and take cover."

Prisoner Of War In Germany

Airways Pilot's Letter To H.K.

A postcard asking for parcels of food and clothing has been received in Hongkong from a former Imperial Airways pilot well known here, who is now in a German prison camp. He is Flying Officer Peter Brassy, who returned to England in November with his wife to join the R.A.F. after being about 10 months on the Hongkong-Bangkok service as a First Officer.

The address on the postcard is Prison No. 1,124, Lager Beledhning, Staling Luft, Barth. Written on July 28, it says:

"I have been a prisoner of war for nine weeks now and the post from England is very erratic. It has ceased entirely for three weeks. I wonder if you could possibly arrange for any food or clothing parcels to be sent to your local Red Cross. I should be most grateful for anything you could do."

The recipients of the postcard, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Clarke, of 17, Homuntin Hill, request that donors leave them at their address for packing and despatch.

Robbers Victimise Kowloon Residents

Burglaries reported to the Police show unusual activity on Kowloon side.

Mr. R. Reiten, 309, Prince Edward, reported that on the night of October 8 somebody stole articles and documents valued at \$87 from his bedroom.

The same night at No. 248, Prince Edward Road, Mrs. Eaton missed articles valued at \$48 from the house. An amah at No. 10, Knutsford Terrace, had an unpleasant experience last night when two men entered her room, one threatening her with a knife. He made her produce her jewellery while his companion went through the cubicle. The two left after half an hour with two wrist watches and other articles.

LATE NEWS

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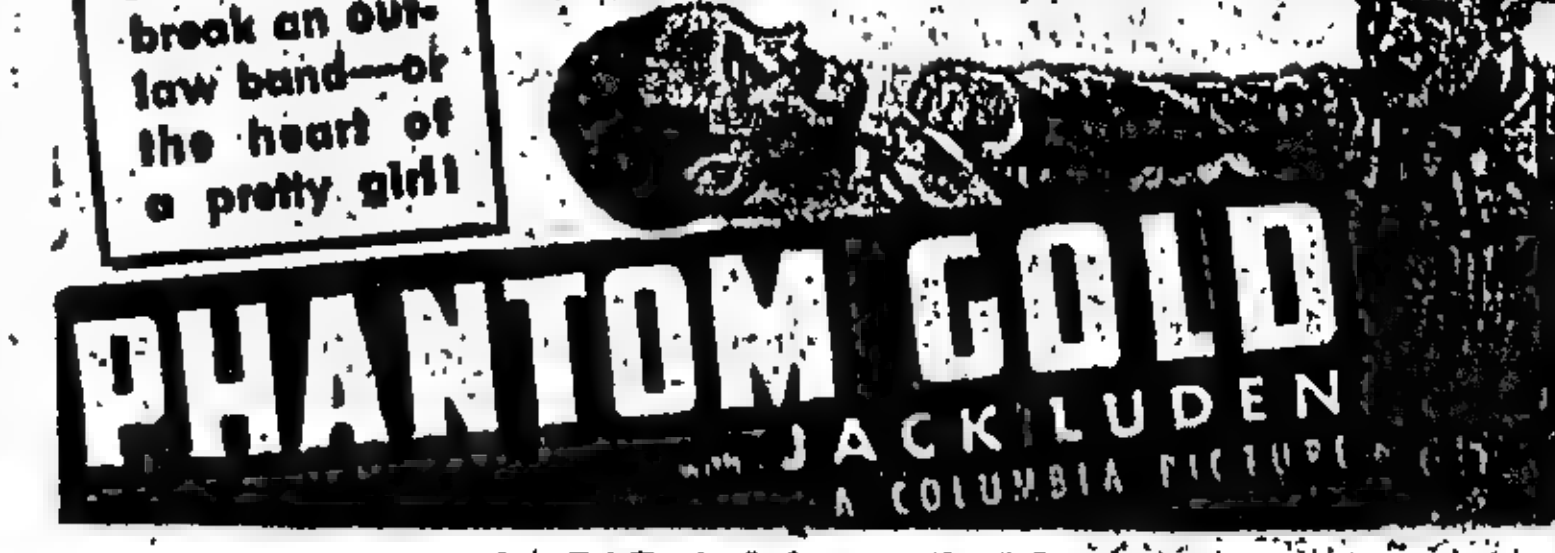
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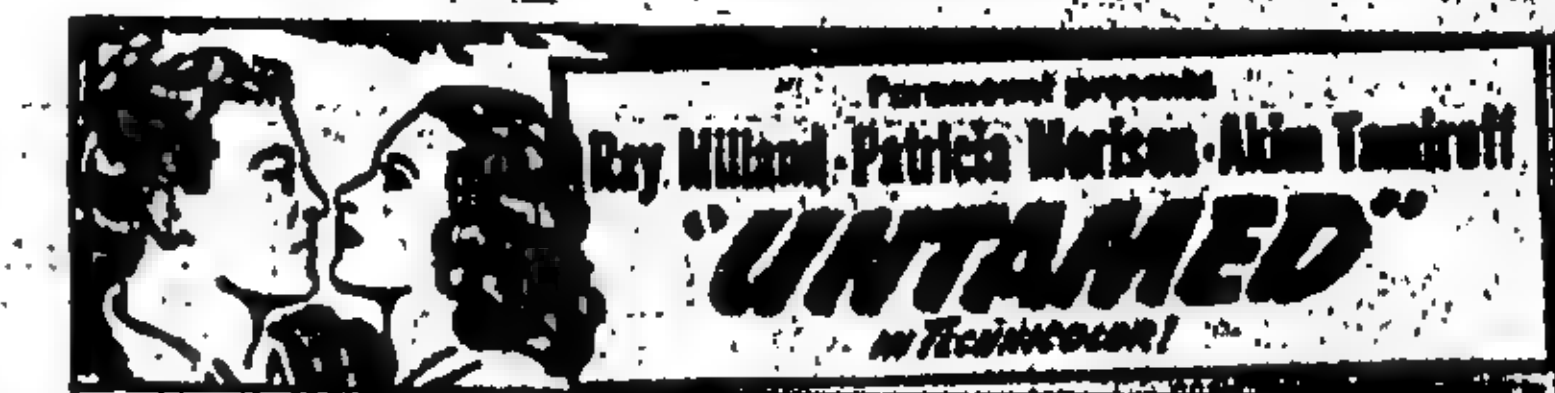
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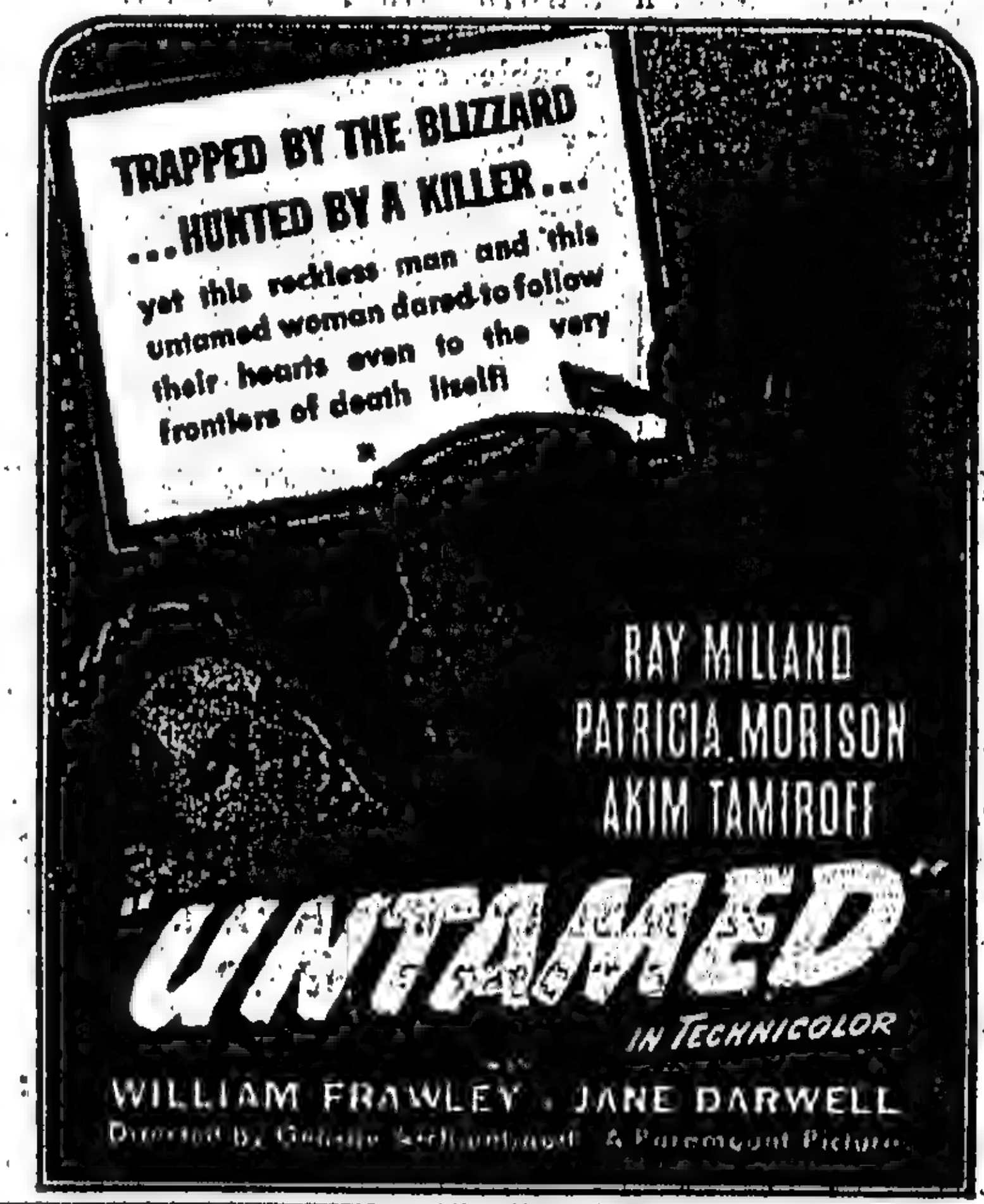
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WAR'S MOST SAVAGE RAIDS ON ENGLAND REPORTED LAST NIGHT

Diabolical Attacks On Helpless People

Special to the "Telegraph"

LONDON, OCT. 9 (UP).—LAST NIGHT'S RAIDS ON LONDON APPEARED TO BE THE MOST SAVAGE OF THE ENTIRE WAR. DURING THE FIRST FEW HOURS BOMBING PLANES WERE DRONING OVERHEAD ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY, WHILE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES WERE ROARING AND SEARCHLIGHTS WERE ILLUMINATING THE SKIES.

Big and small guns were blazing salvo after salvo and residents could hear the screech of shells between the thunderous booms, whines and crunches of bombs.

H. K. THANKED BY LORD BEAVERBROOK

The following cable from Lord Beaverbrook was received to-day by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:

"The generosity of the subscribers to the 'South China Morning Post' and 'Hongkong Telegraph' War Fund commands my deep gratitude. They have given most splendid proof of the devotion of British men and women wherever they may be to our common cause, and in strengthening the Royal Air Force, they bring nearer the day of a victorious peace. In the years to come their action will not be forgotten.—Beaverbrook."

Wheat Crop In Europe

Less Than Last Year

ROME, Oct. 9, (UP).—The wheat crop of all Europe, excluding Russia, will be about 15 per cent. less than in 1939, according to an announcement issued by the International Institute of Agriculture here to-day.

The Institute does not foresee any pronounced curtailment in Europe's food supplies for the winter however, as other cereal grains are available.

The present estimates are based on the European wheat crop, excluding Russia, which is placed at 1,425,000,000 bushels, which is 35,000,000 bushels less than the estimate at the end of August, and 275,000,000 bushels less than last year.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed by the Director, Prevention Bureau, Tokyo, against arrivals from Hongkong on account of cholera.

Indo-China Situation Reported To Be Tense

Special to the "Telegraph"

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9, (UP).—Authoritative quarters here to-day indicated that the situation between Indo-China and Thailand is becoming worse.

Tension has been created following the Hanoi reports that the Vichy Government had instructed Admiral Decoux to ignore Thailand's territorial demands. It is also declared that the Japanese Government is bringing pressure to bear on the French to accept Thailand's demands.

Before midnight at least 50 areas in England reported German raiders overhead, and no less than 30 London districts were attacked.

The reports suggested that raids were carried out on a much wider scale than hitherto.

There were several concentrated attacks on southeast England extending to the west country.

PEOPLE MACHINE-GUNNED

The same southeast towns which appeared to be undergoing intense raids in several instances reported the machine-gunning of people in the streets.

In one case three Heinkel bombers cut off their engines and glided to attack a southeast coast town, flying only 50 feet over the housetops. They machine-gunned the streets and killed several people.

Ground defences finally drove off the raiders who did not drop any bombs.

After midnight the intensity of the blitz appeared to die and assumed ordinary proportions.

Observers at one time reported seeing clusters of incendiary bombs dropped within five minutes.

Procession of Raiders

At 9.50 last night a procession of raiders, apparently flying in pairs, flew over the Thames Estuary dropping a large number of high explosive and incendiary bombs, many of which fell into the water.

The raiders met heavy anti-aircraft

Liverpool Raids

Fierce anti-aircraft fire is credited with having frustrated two night air raids on the Liverpool area last night. On both occasions the raiders met with a terrible barrage and finally veered off inland without dropping bombs.

Earlier Story

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Oct. 8, (8 p.m.) (UP).—An air battle, comparable with that of last night, is raging over London.

TURN to Page 2, Column Three

NAZI MAILS TO BE DIVERTED

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (Domest).—According to the Associated Press, the Post Office Department has ordered that as from October 7 all mails for Germany and Poland sent via Japan and Siberia will be despatched via the Atlantic.

This means that mails for Germany and Poland will probably be censored by the British at some point.

However, it is noted that this means the United States has begun censoring mails for Germany and Poland.

GERMAN PRESSURE ON RUSSIA

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Oct. 9, (UP).—British quarters here have heard that Germany has recently increased troop concentrations in Poland.

One version, believed to be reliable, said the concentrations are "nearing a hundred divisions."

The reported strengthening of the German garrison in Poland is regarded as being intended to bring pressure on Russia and to reconcile the Soviet to Germany's entry into Rumania, the establishment of German bases in the oilfields, and also German moves in the Black Sea and Dardanelles.

LIUKUNG LANDING

Embassy Confirmation

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9 (UP).—The British Embassy here has confirmed that the Japanese navy had landed forces on Liukung Island (Welshai), which the British have used only as a place for the recuperation of sick sailors since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

The Embassy spokesman declared that they "did not regard the Japanese landing as being the slightest bit important since it did not interfere with British property."

It was further stated that the only important British properties on Liukung were the Naval Hospital and the Consulate.

It was indicated that the Japanese landed only a small force and that the British authorities had no objection so long as there was no interference with property.

Turkey's Ban On Shipping Reports

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ISTANBUL, Oct. 8 (Domest).—The Turkish Government has banned the transmission of reports regarding shipping movements in Istanbul harbor.

Similar measures were recently adopted by Iraq.

A brisk movement of British shipping was recently noticeable in Istanbul.

SHANGHAI UNDER FLOOD WATERS

The two spectacular scenes pictured below were caught by the camera during last week's flooding of Shanghai which was a prelude to a fierce typhoon. Immediate picture shows Dubbling Well Road inundated and below trapped residents escape on an improvised raft.—M. Nemichew.



Rumania Gives Britain "Certain Assurances of a General Nature"

Special to the "Telegraph"

BUCHAREST, (Passed by Rumanian Censor), Oct. 8, (UP).—The Rumanian Government to-night replied to the strong British note requesting an "elucidation" regarding the German military activity in Rumania.

Sources close to the British Legation said the reply was made with "certain assurances of a general nature."

Unofficial sources said the reply stressed Rumania's determination fully to cooperate with the Reich Axis with which Rumania is now indisputably bound.

More "Training Units"

Reliable reports state that additional German "training units" have arrived at Brasov during the last few days. It is understood the majority are technicians and experts who could be organized into a liaison between German, Italian and Rumanian forces.

It is also reported that German aviation experts have arrived at the

important military centre of Ilbeul between the new Rumanian frontier and the Carpathians.

Submarine Construction

It has been learned that the docks at Calais are being prepared for German military equipment. The construction of submarines has been proceeding for more than a year at Galatz and it is assumed that it will now proceed under German supervision.

Further, it has been learned that the crack regiment which formed

Additional U.S. Ships May Be Diverted To The Orient

Americans Advised To Leave Hongkong

All American nationals, including men, whose presence in Hongkong is not regarded as essential, have this morning been advised by Mr. A. E. Southard, U.S. Consul-General, to evacuate the Colony as early as possible.

In offering this advice, Mr. Southard is acting on instructions from Washington, and the decision conforms with the report issued from Washington and published in our morning contemporary.

Although prior to the announcement the American President Lines and the Canadian Pacific Steamships indicated that there had been no heavy bookings following the Washington report, it is now expected that there will be a rush by Americans resident in Hongkong to secure passages back to the United States.

Additional Ships Possible

Anticipating this it was later stated at the American President Lines office this morning that it was possible additional ships would be sent out to the Far East to cope with the anticipated heavy traffic, as it is unlikely this can be accomplished with the ordinary services.

A "United Press" report from Shanghai says that the American President Lines received dozens of new applications for reservations during the first half hour of business this morning. Company officials said they had not yet been informed whether additional ships would be diverted to the Orient.

MR. SOUTHARD'S STATEMENT

The following statement was issued this morning by Mr. A. E. Southard, American Consul-General in Hongkong:

"The State Department in Washington has indicated to me the possibility of developments in the situation which could, in time affect the normal living conditions to such an extent that there would be greater interference than now exists with the legitimate activities with American citizens, whether commercial, cultural or philanthropic."

"I have accordingly been instructed by the Secretary of State to suggest the withdrawal from Hongkong to the United States insofar as may be practicable of all American men, women and children whose continued presence here is not considered urgent or essential."

"I have been directed to point out to American citizens the advisability of departing from Hongkong during the next few weeks when transport facilities will presumably be available in a more or less normal way."

"I have on this date no information which would indicate to me that there exists any immediate emergency in the local situation. The Advice from Washington, according to my interpretation is merely a precautionary one."

LATEST

PROTECTION FOR BURMA ROAD

SHANGHAI, Oct. 9 (Reuter).—According to the Chinese press, the British Government has requested Chungking to dispatch troops to protect the Burma Road. It is also reported that the British Ambassador to China is discussing the subject with the Chungking Government.

King Carol's guard is leaving the barracks in Bucharest to make room for a German unit.

London Evacuation

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Oct. 8 (UP).—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. MacDonald announced that 30,000 school children have evacuated the London area since September 1, and that 20,000 mothers and children have been evacuated since September 22.

See Book Page For Further News

By Walt Disney



There is now a prospect that the Colony will be able to make a substantial contribution in kind towards the war needs of the Empire.

The message deals with the minutest procedure of waterfront arrivals and the limitation of travelers' funds. It also refers to freight rates.

The German Ambassador, Herr von Papen, has returned to Ankara after a three-week vacation at Istanbul.

Two trains carrying a total of 4,500 fully-equipped soldiers crossed generally quietly, steady, Wall Street was easy.

(1.N.3)

generally quietly steady.
Wall Street was easy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser	10
Mr. R. Kirkwood	10
Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Duxton	5

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THE *Right* LABEL

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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

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Your choice of these gay pastels

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DISPOSABLE TISSUES



Everybody uses Kleenex... for the bathroom... nursery... guestroom... the car... to remove cosmetics... for picnic... and hundreds of other uses. During colds, put aside handkerchiefs. Kleenex is softer and gentler to a sore nose.

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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS

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in support of the

BOMBER FUND

to be held at the

ARMY SWIMMING POOL

VICTORIA BARRACKS (ENTRANCE SEVEN-AND-SIXPENNY HILL, QUEEN'S ROAD)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12
AT 9.30 P.M.

MINIMUM ENTRANCE CHARGE \$1
(OR AT YOUR DISCRETION)

STUDEBAKER CHAMPION!

STUDEBAKER CHAMPION—the smartest full-sized economy car on the road to-day. Winner of the Gilmore-Yosemite economy run along with the Commander and President models which also won in their class. The first time in history one make of car has ever won all three first places. A car has to be outstanding to WIN FIRST PLACE. Why not ask for a demonstration of Hongkong's most popular car. You will be amazed at the economical operation these cars will give you on the hills of Hongkong.

Try one to-day.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

Stubbs Road Tel. 27778/9

The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26615

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EVACUATION AND REALITIES

IT is probable that more verbal and written words have been expended on the evacuation of British families from Hongkong than on any other subject within recent years. Mostly the comment has been highly critical, and in some respects justified. But there has also been a considerable amount of loose and unbalanced thinking.

We have always felt that a good case could be made out in mitigation of Government's decision, though we concede to none our criticism of the manner in which the evacuation was effected. To-day there is cause for the continued precautionary measures. The situation in the Far East is decidedly more delicate than it was three months ago, though it is not with the intention of being alarmist that we ask for a realistic appraisal of political conditions in the Orient to-day. Several points, however, have become established since the first of our evacuees left Hongkong, all contributing to a completely changed situation in this part of the world.

Firstly, Britain has plainly indicated that the day of appeasement is over; thus it is fair to suggest that the very factor which people argued had rendered the evacuation of Hongkong unnecessary—Britain's surrender to Japan's demands over the Burma Road—is likely to become one issue making evacuation absolutely essential. Britain's new attitude to the Burma Road problem may prompt Japan to measures involving this Colony; if such be the case the more women and children we have out of Hongkong, the better.

Sympathy for the avid desire of Hongkong's women to be allowed to remain here is not hard to engender; but realities cannot concede first place to sentiment. One such reality is that the State Department in Washington has instructed its consulates in the Far East to see that American nationals, especially women and children, are evacuated as soon as possible from all parts of the Japanese Empire, China, Indo-China and Hongkong. The American Government is not likely to take such a step at this moment unless it is convinced of its necessity, at least as an ordinary precaution.

UNITED STATES BELIEVES BRITISH NEWS

American opinion of all shades is becoming increasingly suspicious of war news from German sources. Newspapers now print the Nazi communiqués with open scepticism.

Many examples are to be found in New York newspapers. London and Berlin accounts of recent raids over Croydon and elsewhere are printed side by side; but the treatment makes it clear that it is to the British communiqués that Americans took for the truth. American correspondents in Berlin also bring out, by simple quotations from successive official claims and statements, the Nazis' bitter disappointment at their mass raids failure to shake Britain's defences.

It is clear from the statements made to the correspondents that the Germans entertained the highest expectations of results of the raids.

Headline Test

"New York Times" gives on its front page almost equal space to the British and the German versions of the previous day's raids. But it is on the British official communiqué that the headline across the whole page is written: "1,000 Nazi Planes Raid Britain; 144 Shot Down."

The paper's London cable, from W. F. Leysmith, is a straightforward, eye-witness account of what happened at Croydon and elsewhere. The Berlin message, by C. Brooks Peters, shows that the correspondent accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of what he reports. Almost every statement is qualified by a phrase such as, "it is declared."

Here is a typical paragraph from the New York Times showing what the Nazis are telling American correspondents about their raids on Britain: "British anti-aircraft batteries, the Germans declare, proved unable to cope with the German air attacks. The whole task of resisting the bombing attacks, therefore, the Germans say, has fallen upon British pursuit planes. These 'planes,' the Germans add, are inferior to their own pursuit craft and destroyers."

Unfulfilled Threats

A week ago the Nazis were fulminating threats of imminent disaster to Britain. Mr. Peters, the New York Times correspondent, said:

"Informed quarters here declare that the full weight of the German aerial attacks has not yet been felt by the British. What has happened so far, they say, has been preliminary activity before the real push. When that comes, they add, it will be more than British nerves that will suffer."

It was on that day that the Nazis lost 180 machines, to 34

British fighters. Two days later the German "warnings" were pitched on a shriller note. Mr. Peters wrote:

"What has gone on heretofore, informed quarters in Berlin declared, has been but child's play, and real pressure is about to be felt for the first time by the British. After six days of intensive air fighting, the Germans claim, they have won air superiority over the British—with all that implies. British anti-aircraft batteries, the Germans declare, were unable to hold up the onslaughts of their bombers. German pursuit planes and destroyers, it is said here, have demonstrated their superiority over British fighters, so that German reconnaissance machines can now fly over the scenes of the bombing and take pictures of the results achieved without fear of interference."

"In the activities that will come in the next few days, the Germans declare that it will be not only the task of their air force to inflict as much material damage as possible upon British harbours and military defences, but also to increase their superiority over the Royal Air Force."

Next day 144 Nazi raiders were brought down over Britain, with a R.A.F. loss of 16 machines.

Contrast in Styles

The sober, factual accounts of raids sent by London correspondents of American newspapers contrast with the fictitious statements and false claims from Berlin sources. Saturday's New York Herald Tribune printed on its front page nearly two columns of London accounts of the previous day's raids, by Frank Kelley and Drew Middleton.

Only insignificant display on an inside page was given to a far more exciting "story" from Berlin.

The same newspaper printed a long cable from Edward Angly which is one of many tributes by American correspondents in London to the calmness with which the British population is facing the attacks. "Everybody in England," he wrote on Friday, "is keeping his shirt on, except perhaps a few people with fancy radio set who have been listening in to short-wave American broadcasts about 1,000 or 2,000 or 3,000 German planes being over England to-day."

"The capital of the British Empire is still doing business at the old stand-to-night. Most of its inhabitants don't know anything about the bombs which plopped down this morning and this afternoon on suburban spots."

"OLD MEN OF VICHY" Scathing Words Of de Gaulle

"France still possessed powerful means of fighting when tricked into capitulation by the men of Vichy," said General de Gaulle, leader of the Army of All Free Frenchmen, in a world broadcast. He indicated also that had France continued to fight she would to-day have found the British Empire at the height of its naval, aerial, and military efforts and America ready and able to help the Allies with vast armament manufacture.

But events happen swiftly in this war of speed. The few weeks that have elapsed since these deplorable armistices have sufficed to show up the whole extent of the crime that had been committed. Now one can see the matter very clearly.

The enemy's trickery and the lies of his accomplices led our country into signing detestable armistices. The enemy and his accomplices were able to create such a perilous atmosphere that they annihilated France, a large Air Force, and a vast Empire. In such a state of flux that it is capable of a metamorphosis overnight, Hongkong would indeed be fortunate if it escaped any new embroilment, and with this in mind we are convinced that those of our women who are now so hotly protesting against evacuation should accept the position philosophically, remembering that 8,000 others like them have been trying to do so for the past three months.

was necessary because all was lost. They had been enabled to spread the illusion that the presence of a very old Marshal and of defeated old generals, defeated by their own fault, would suffice to neutralise the hatred and the consciousness of our conquerors. They had gone so far as to talk of the reconstruction of France beneath the yoke of our conquerors.

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FUNNY SIDE UP By Abner Dean



R.A.F. IS DECIDING WORLD'S FUTURE

By VIRGINIA COWLES

The air above the Channel has become "no man's land." Here daily great battles are fought, more daring and spectacular than any battles history has ever seen.

The south-east coast has become England's first line of defence; as the waves of German bombers approach the shining cliffs they are met by a shattering barrage of anti-aircraft fire, and then by the swift, angry whine of the fighter squadrons.

Many of these battles are fought out over the sea. When you lie on a cliff in the sunshine and watch the twisting, turning planes, you have a strange feeling of unreality.

It seems almost incredible that you are witnessing the combats on which civilisation depends; and that in spite of modern armies counted in terms of millions, the sea has immobilised their strength, and to-day the issue is being decided above your head by a relative handful of men.

Stoic Trawlermen
From the cliff you try to piece the drama together like a jigsaw puzzle. In almost the whole range of the sky there is action.

To the right you can see a plane falling like a bullet into the sea leaving a long black line of smoke against the sky; to the left one of the great silver balloons in flames; directly above a fighter diving down on one of the bombers and suddenly a tiny fluttering parachute as one of the pilots bales out, and all the time the cracking noise of the anti-aircraft gunfire and the white bursts of smoke against the sky.

During one of these battles, I looked through a pair of field glasses at a small trawler anchored in the harbour below. The crew had evidently accepted the fierce encounters above them as part of their daily routine, for no one was paying much attention. One of the men was lying on the deck fast asleep; another was doing his washing; and a third was reading a paper.

A few hours later the little trawler hoisted up its flag, got up steam, and went paddling nonchalantly down the Channel. It had an arrogant air about it as though it were thinking—Let the Germans say what they wish, the Channel still belongs to the English.

They have plunged in! Having chained themselves to the conquerors' saddle-bag, they have no further earthly use than to receive humbly the kicks of Hitler's horse and snuff the dust of his heels. France has nothing to hope either from the enemy who hates her or from the men who have betrayed her. But in spite of this terrible trial, I say that France can and must hope. Let Germany and Italy be crushed, one day in their turn, and hope is reborn. But on one condition only, which is that the victory shall also be the victory of France.

France And Victory
My aim, my sole aim, is to see to it that in spite of momentary desertion, France does not stop fighting, and that France shall be present at the victory.

Rival Rescuers Meet
These aerial battles take place on an average two or three times a day. Often German bombers which are "winged" turn back in an attempt to reach their bases in France, and come down in the sea.

Observers with powerful telescopes follow their movements, and frequently when with the naked eye you cannot see any sign of a plane, you know that one is down because of the motor-boat that dashes out to the rescue.

A naval officer told me that once, when a German plane came down directly in the middle of the Channel a German and an English rescue boat met each other at the spot.

They circled about for a few minutes not quite sure what to do, when suddenly an air battle developed over their heads, and they were both forced to turn back and leave the pilot to his fate.

Contrary to the German claim that there is "nothing left to be bombed on the south-east coast," the towns that I went through had been little damaged. In fact, you had to search to find a bomb hole. Although most of these towns are half-deserted, the atmosphere is not a sombre one.

Skating And Music
In spite of the long sweep of empty beaches, with wire barbed to keep the people off, the streets are crowded with soldiers, sailors, balloon, barrage and A.R.P. workers.

In the town in which I was staying the roller skating pavilion was going full swing between the warnings, and the music blared out gaily along the front, just as it does in peace time.

In this town a red flag flutters on top of a cliff when the warning sounds. You see the shop owners bolting their doors, the housewives hurrying to take cover, and the raid wardens taking their positions along the streets—the same scene that many of us have seen so often, slightly incredible this time because it is England. Then the faraway noise of engines increasing until the drone is a mighty roar like the thunder of a waterfall, and the battle is on.

"Tough" Fighters
Often when the German planes come down the gunners on the cliffs cheer. No one has more respect for the R.A.F. fighter pilots than they. One of them said to me proudly, "You have to see them, or believe how tough they are."

And that reminded me of a story. For only last week I visited one of the fighter stations which is now operating daily on these attacks. I talked to many of the pilots, good-looking boys in their early twenties, filled with high spirits, all slightly bored because it was a slack day.

Many of them were wearing the D.F.C., with records of eight, ten, and twelve planes; to their credit it was difficult to understand how men who faced death so often could be so carefree—how every time they went into the air it was a fight to the finish, either they went down or the enemy. "I was completely taken aback when one of the pilots, a boy who had shot down ten German planes, said to me: 'But you should visit one of our bomber squadrons one day.' And here his tone grew into one of awe: 'Wow, those boys are really tough. For once, if you think of any comment to make

FULL REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

1,200,000 GERMANS ARE READY TO INVADE BRITAIN FROM N. FRANCE

LONDON, OCT. 8 (REUTERS).—CHEERFULNESS AND CONFIDENCE WAS THE KEYNOTE OF MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S LATEST STATEMENT ON THE WAR SITUATION.

"A MONTH HAS PASSED," DECLARED MR. CHURCHILL, "SINCE HITLER TURNED HIS RAGE AND MALICE ON THE CIVIL POPULATION AND OUR GREAT CITIES. HE DECLARED THAT HE WOULD RAZE OUR CITIES TO THE GROUND AND SINCE THEN HE HAS BEEN TRYING TO CARRY OUT HIS FELL PURPOSE."

"Naturally, the first question we should ask is to what extent the full strength of the German bombing force has been employed?"

"The best opinion have been able to form on what is necessarily to some extent a matter of speculation, is that after their severe mauling on August 15, German short-range dive-bombers, of which there are several hundred, have been kept carefully out of the fight. This may be because they are being held in reserve to play their part in the general plan of invasion or to reappear in other theatres of war."

"We have, therefore, to deal with long-range heavy German bombers alone. It would seem that, taking day and night together, nearly 400 of these machines have on an average visited our shores every 24 hours."

"We are doubtful whether this rate of sustained attack could be made for a few days at a time but this would not sensibly affect the monthly average."

"Certainly there has been considerable falling off in the last ten days, and during the month that has passed since heavy bombing began we have had a steady decline in casualties and in damage to property."

Mr. Churchill said that the Germans claimed to have discharged 22,000 tons of explosives upon Britain since the beginning of the war. They claimed that on last Thursday week 251 tons were thrown upon London in a single night.

"On that particular night 100 persons were killed. That was to say, it took a ton of bombs to kill three-quarters of a person. Therefore, the deadliness of attack in this war appeared to be only 1-13th of that of 1914-18."

Good Shelter System

Mr. Churchill gave Britain's shelter system as the explanation. "We expected," the Prime Minister continued, "when we entered the war, to sustain losses of three thousand killed and 12,000 wounded night after night. Since the war began up to last Saturday, as the result of air bombing, about 8,500 people have been killed and 13,000 wounded."

"The destruction of property has, however, been very considerable." Mr. Churchill declared that it would take ten years at the present rate for half the houses of London to be demolished but quite a lot of things were going to happen to Hitler and the Nazi regime before even ten years were over (Cheers). Even Mussolini had some experiences ahead of him which he had not foreseen at the time when he thought it safe and profitable to stab the stricken and prostrate French Republic in the back.

Reprisals Sterile

Asking his hearers not to go into a sterile controversy on the subject of what were or were not reprisals, Mr. Churchill declared that no-one must look forward to any relief from bombing merely from winter weather, but he added: "It may be that some new method will be devised to make wholesale bombing of civilian population by night or in fog more exciting to the enemy than it is at present."

Declaring that he would not forebode any of these measures, Mr. Churchill said, amid laughter and cheers, "it would be much better for us to allow our visitors to find them out for themselves in due course by practical experience."

Declaring that they must try to have shelters with sleeping bunks for every person in the areas liable to constant attacks in the shortest possible time, Mr. Churchill announced that large schemes were already on foot for providing food and not drinks for those who sleep in shelters and also for entertainment through winter evenings.

Helping Raid Victims

Widespread organisations for relief of those whose homes were smitten, were already in being and were being expanded.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had virtually completed preparations of a Bill for nation-wide compulsory insurance against damages to property from the enemy's fire (Cheers). Everyone could be covered, and covered with retrospective effect from the beginning of the war.

The Government also proposed to provide insurance against risk of war damage for all forms of movable property, including household effects.

Thus, said Mr. Churchill, "we shall be able to prove to all that Hitler's act of mass terror against the British nation has failed or, conspicuously, as his magnetic mine and other attempts to strangle our seaborne trade."

Promised Invasion

Referring to the promised invasion, the Prime Minister declared:

U.S.A.—BURMA RD.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—"We have satisfied ourselves that the United States Government's views on this question are wholly in accord with our action and the Soviet Government have been kept informed of our decision," said Lord Halifax in the House of Lords to-day in announcing the Government's decision about the Burma Road.

11,000 Americans In Far East

Hull Sees Horinouchi
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had an appointment with the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Horinouchi to-day.

It is estimated that 11,000 United States citizens including Chinese and Japanese, are involved in the State Department's decision to advise American nationals to return home from the Far East.

Warning Given

Mr. Horinouchi, who is leaving shortly for Japan and had already said farewell to Mr. Cordell Hull, was summoned specially to the State Department where he had a conversation lasting 40 minutes.

It is understood that Mr. Hull placed his views on the Far Eastern Situation before him to take back to Tokyo. In a heart to heart talk he is believed to have sounded a warning as to where Japan's attitude is leading her.

Burma Road

Referring to the Burma Road, Mr. Churchill said three months ago we were asked to close this road and we acceded to close this road and we gave an opportunity to the Governments of Japan and China to reach a just and equitable settlement of their long and deadly quarrel. Unhappily this had not been reached.

On the contrary, the protracted struggle of Japan to subjugate the Chinese race was still proceeding with all its attendant miseries. We much regretted that the opportunity had been lost, but in the circumstances His Majesty's Government proposed to allow the agreement about the closing of the Burma Road to run its course to October 17, but they did not see their way to renew it after that. (Cheers).

Three Power Pact

Mr. Churchill declared that the Three-Power Pact, into which Japan had just entered, appeared so unfavourable to Japan that he wondered whether there were not some secret clauses. It was not easy to see in what way Germany and Italy could come to the aid of Japan.

The Three-Power Pact was aimed directly at the United States and, also, in a secondary degree, it was pointed against Russia.

Neither of the branches of the English-speaking race was accustomed to react to threats of violence by submission, and certainly the reception of these strangely ill-balanced declarations in the United States had not been at all encouraging to those who were its authors.

Word To Spain

Mr. Churchill concluded with a reference to Spain. There was, he said, no country in Europe which had more need of peace, of food, and prosperous trade than Spain.

All Britain sought was that Spain should not become a channel of supply to our mortal foe.

Britain looked forward to see Spain take her rightful place both as a Mediterranean Power and a leading and famous member of the family of Europe and Christendom.

Pan-American Airways Clipper alights at Hongkong flying the British flag as well as the Stars and Stripes. These magnificent craft are part of the threads that are strengthening the bonds of British and American interests in the Far East.

Orders were given to stop them at Casablanca or if that failed, to prevent them entering Dakar. These efforts failed but the Vichy cruisers were, however, prevented from carrying out their further purposes of attacking Dunale.

Of the four French vessels concerned, two succeeded in regaining Dakar while the other two were overtaken by British cruisers and were induced and persuaded to return to Casablanca, without any actual violence.

Pretty Stiff Fight

The light which ensued between the British ships and shore batteries at Dakar reinforced with the 16-inch guns of the damaged Richelieu, was pretty stiff. Two Vichy submarines, which attacked the Fleet, were sunk. The crew of one happily were saved.

Two French destroyers were set on fire, one of the cruisers was damaged and the Richelieu herself sustained serious damage.

On the last day of the battle, a large cruiser suffered damage which, though it had not prevented it from fighting, had certainly impaired its effectiveness.

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Special to the "Telegraph"

LONDON, OCT. 8 (UP).—ESTIMATING THAT 80 FULL DIVISIONS OF GERMAN TROOPS, TOTALING 1,200,000 MEN ARE MASSES IN NORTH FRANCE, AND THAT THE NAZIS HAD SUFFICIENT BARGES TO PUT HALF A MILLION MEN "ONTO SALT WATER, OR INTO IT," MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL TO-DAY SOUNDED ANOTHER WARNING THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ATTEMPTED INVASION MUST NOT BE DISCOUNTED.

The Premier, who in the course of a comprehensive speech, dealt with the war situation in Europe, casualty figures resulting from German air raids, and the British decision about the Burma Road, also declared:

"It were not for the resources of the New World, it would be a long time before we could have been able to do much more than hold our own. However, with aid, we are now striking back more powerfully than ever."

Dealing with the Burma Road issues, Mr. Churchill said that Britain had agreed to the closing of the Road, hoping this would lead to peace between Japan and China.

However, the result had been opposite, and "in view of the circumstances, His Majesty's Government propose to allow the agreement to run its course, but does not see its way clear to renew it thereafter."

Heavy Air Raid Casualties

Referring to air raid casualties in Britain, the Premier said that up to last Saturday 8,500 persons had been killed and 13,000 wounded in the German aerial blitzkrieg against Britain.

Later he revealed that one British battleship and a large cruiser were damaged in the Dakar engagement. The French losses there were two submarines sunk, two destroyers set afire, a cruiser heavily hit and the battleship Richelieu further damaged.

Making reference to the tripartite alliance, Mr. Churchill said it was primarily aimed at the United States, but also against Russia.

The Premier speculated whether or not there were some secret clauses inasmuch as the pact, as announced, is strikingly unfavourable to Japan.

Dakar "Errors"

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Speaking of the Dakar incident in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill said that by a series of accidents and some errors which have been made the subject of disciplinary action or are now subject to formal enquiries, neither the First Sea Lord nor the latter Cabinet were informed of the approach of French warships to the Straits of Gibraltar until it was too late to stop them passing through.

Mr. Churchill said that since the mass attacks on Britain commenced nearly 400 long-range heavy bombers have on an average visited our shores every 24 hours.

It was doubtful whether this rate of sustained attack could be greatly exceeded. Up to last Saturday, air raid casualties were about 8,500 killed and 13,000 wounded.

Weekly Casualties

Since heavy raiding began on September 7, the figures of killed and seriously wounded had steadily declined from over 6,000 in the first week to just about 5,000 in the second, about 4,000 in the third and 3,000 last week.

Mr. Churchill added that Mussolini has some experiences ahead of him which he did not foresee at the time when he thought it safe and profitable to stab the stricken and prostrate French Republic in the back.

Referring to reprisals, Mr. Churchill said our object must be to induce him to abandon the war-making capacity of Germany and it is the only object we shall pursue.

DOUBLE TENTH

Police patrols throughout the Colony will be reinforced on Thursday to avoid any incidents arising out of Chinese celebrations of the foundation of the republic.



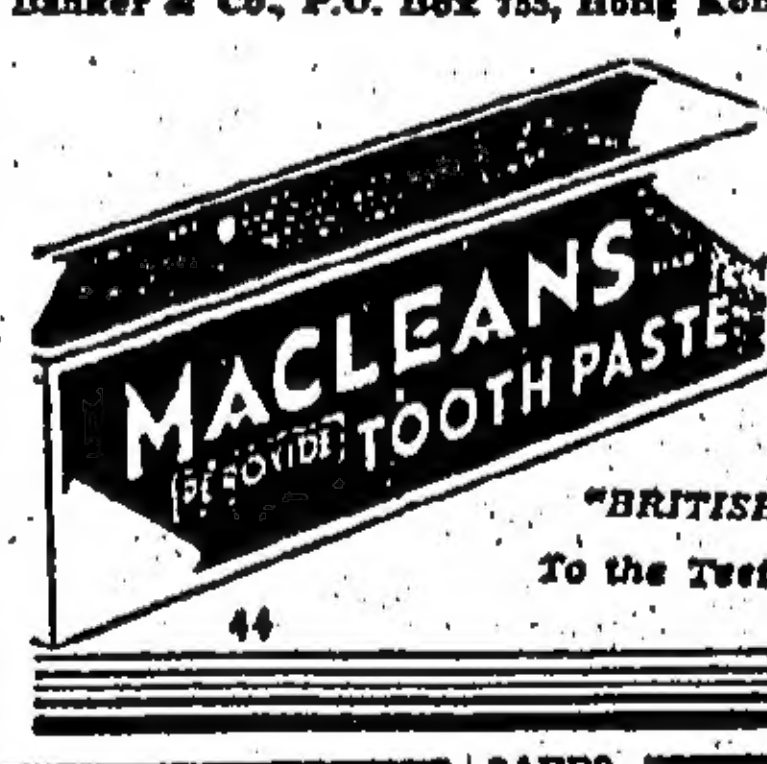
Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?



Of course we did.

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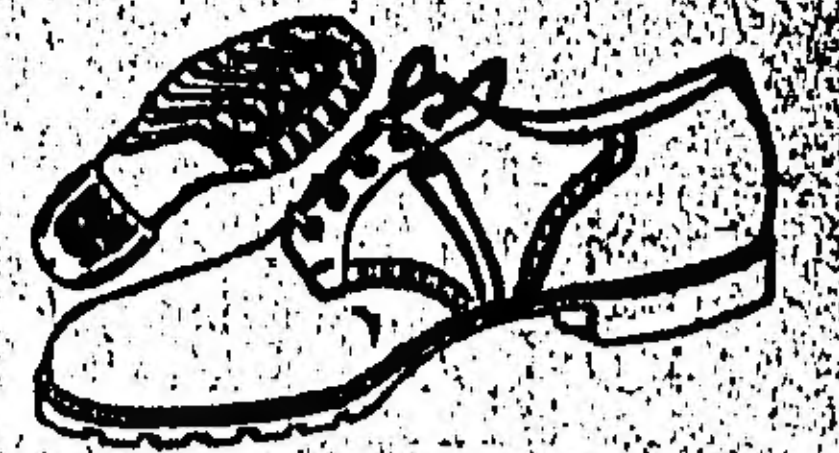
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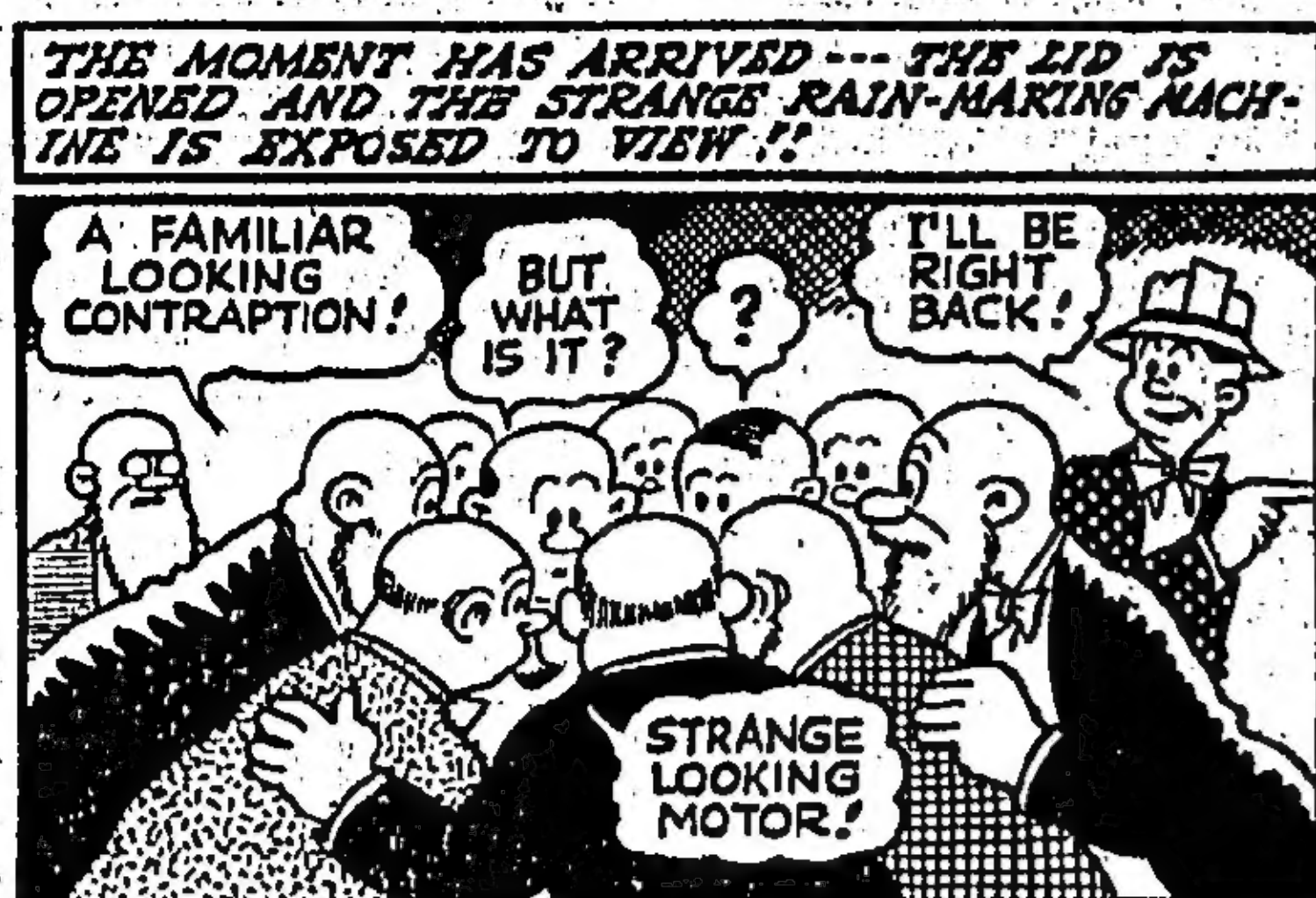
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FLORA ROBSON, J. H. VAN DYKE, and others

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NANCY

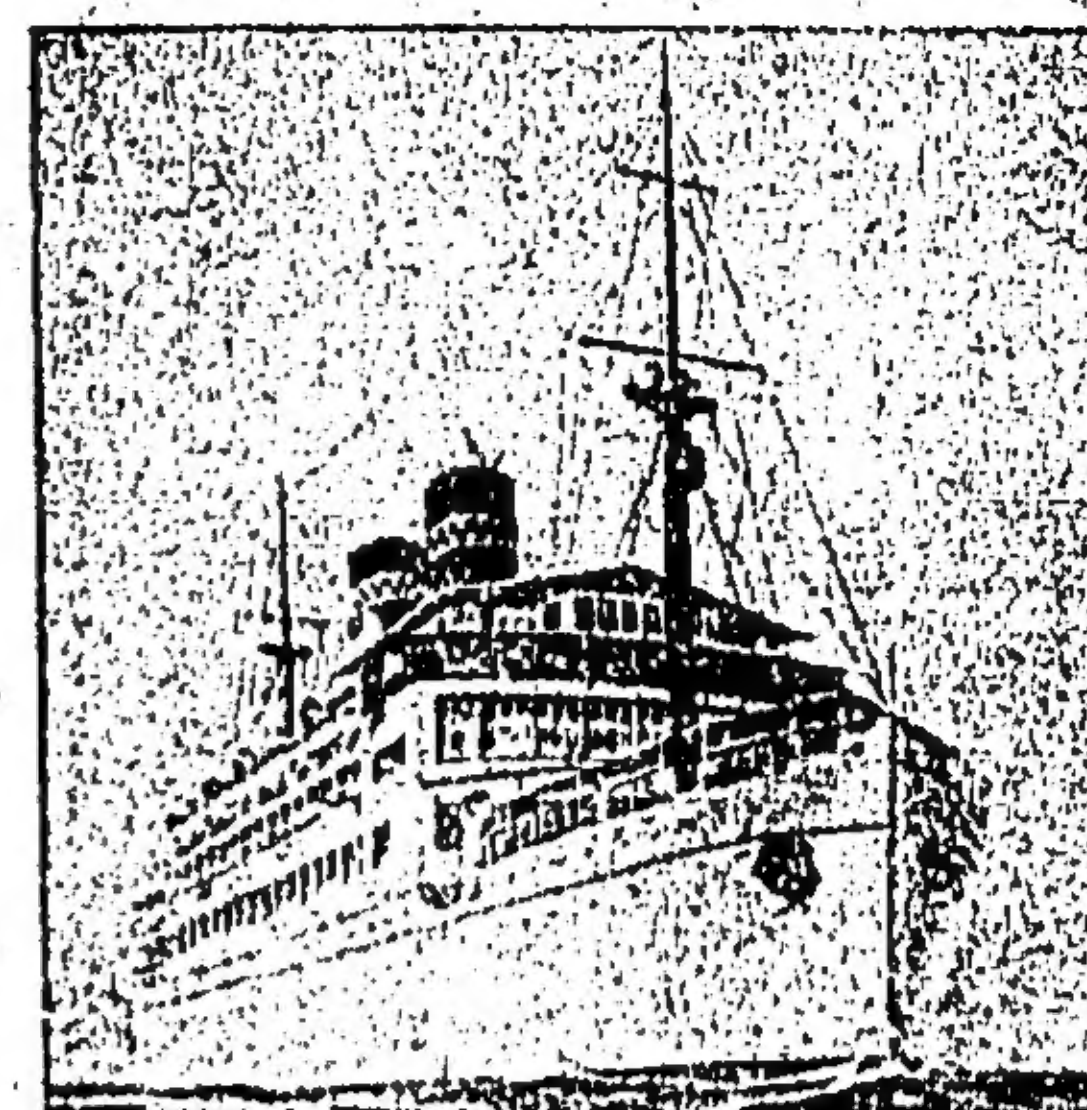


By Ernie Bushmiller

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SS "President Monroe" OCT. 22

To SINGAPORE & PENANG

SS "City of Norfolk" OCT. 14
SS "City of San Francisco" DEC. 2

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SS "City of Newport News" OCT. 14
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Washington And Far East Situation

Withdrawal of U.S. Marines Is Possible

Special to the "Telegraph"

WASHINGTON, OCT. 8 (UP).—AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE TO-DAY MR. CORDELL HULL, SECRETARY OF STATE, WAS ASKED WHETHER THE ADVICE TO AMERICANS TO WITHDRAW FROM THE ORIENT WAS A PRELUDE TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN MARINES IN SHANGHAI.

Mr. Hull said he might have something to say on the subject a little later. Immediately afterwards the State Department spokesman announced that the matter had not officially been discussed as yet, but might soon be considered by the State Department.

The spokesman said there were 7,064 Americans in China, 128 in Indo-China, 1,547 in Hongkong and 8,145 in Japan.

To-day President Roosevelt conferred with Admiral James Richardson and Admiral William Leahy for two hours, after which Admiral Richardson said that he had informed the President regarding the readiness of the fleet.

Reinforcements

He said that the portion of the fleet now in California is taking back to Hawaii "several thousand men who are badly needed."

Answering a query as to whether or not the fleet is ready for action, Admiral Richardson said: "It is not as ready as it will be."

He added that he hoped to be able to provide west coast shore leave for portions of the fleet now in Hawaiian waters.

In New York to-day the United States Lines said there was absolutely no truth to the report that the steamers Washington and Manhattan would be diverted to the Far East.

No Diversion of Ships

The company declared that the Manhattan was due in New York on October 10 from San Francisco which she left on October 2. The Washington is undergoing repairs in New York.

A Tokyo report says that Americans in Japan have not yet been informed of the action which Washington is taking with regard to the withdrawal of nationals in the Far East.

The next few sailings, however, are heavily booked, while packing companies are working overtime, unable to fulfil all orders.

Roosevelt Mum

WASHINGTON, OCT. 8 (UP).—At to-day's press conference President Roosevelt refused to comment on the Far East and referred all inquiries to the State Department.

The President also said he had no information regarding any plan to withdraw the 1,000 United States Marines from China.

Admirals Richardson and Leahy said to-day's conference with the President consisted of a study of maps and a talk on geography—they parried questions as to whether they were maps or charts, but finally replied that the subjects discussed embraced both hemispheres.

LOTHIAN FEARS NEAR CRISIS Cancels Holiday Plans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (Reuter).—Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, has cancelled his plans to return home on leave because Whitehall feels that there may be a crisis in the Far East as a result of the British decision to re-open the Burma Road.

The Ambassador made a statement to this effect upon leaving the White House after a conference with President Roosevelt, arranged at Lord Lothian's request.

While declining to give details to reporters, Lord Lothian indicated clearly that Far Eastern matters were discussed at the conference.

Questioned as to how soon the British Government thought a Far East crisis might develop, he said it might "come through the re-opening of the Burma Road." He explained that he had arranged to fly to England this Sunday but "The trip did not look so good" on Monday and was cancelled to-day.

THE BURMA ROAD Chinese Joy At Decision

See New Future

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Ambassador in London, in an interview, said that the re-opening of the Burma Road was a matter of deep satisfaction but was certainly no surprise.

For what was the result of its closure but that Japan immediately proceeded to arrest British subjects right and left, invade Indo-China and conclude a military pact with Germany and Italy?

Among the Chinese, the present news will arouse hopes that a new chapter in British policy in the Far East is now opening—one of close co-operation with the United States and China, and it is hoped, Russia.

Japanese Protest?

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—A Japanese protest against the British decision to re-open the Burma Road is expected on the grounds that it is contrary to the spirit of the Three-Power Agreement, which is said to have included a tacit understanding of the possibility of an extension of the closure.

Japan is also likely to claim violation of the letter and spirit of the Arita-Craigie agreement, which is said to have included a tacit understanding of the possibility of an extension of the closure.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—Without ceremony the Royal Navy to-day took over two more groups of over-age destroyers.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE British Hold Nords

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—When an American Clipper plane arrived from Europe, it was revealed that two Norwegian shipping representatives, Ander Wilhelmsen and Holter Sorensen, had been removed from the plane by the British authorities at Bermuda.

BOMB IN LONDON TRAFFIC Buses Hit: Cause Casualties

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—A bomb which fell on a main London thoroughfare seriously damaged two omnibuses and killed and seriously injured a number of persons during to-day's activity over London.

This is revealed in an official communiqué, which states that during the morning enemy aircraft, which flew over London at a great height, were engaged by British fighters and several were shot down.

Some bombs were dropped but in spite of the fact that traffic was at its height, casualties were not numerous.

There were, however, some fatal injuries among railway passengers when a train was hit by debris. A shelter and some industrial buildings were damaged later in the day when an attack was made by low-flying aircraft. Particulars of casualties are not yet available.

A few bombs are also reported to have been dropped in other parts of south-east England during the morning but no serious damage or casualties are reported.

Enemy Ace Taken

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—An ace pilot of Goering's "Yellow" squadron of Messerschmitts was taken prisoner after his plane had been shot down by a Spitfire, into the sea between Dover and Folkestone this afternoon.

The pilot, a six-foot youngster, wore two Iron Crosses—First Class and Second Class. He escaped unhurt from his wrecked plane.

Narrowly missing a spur of the cliffs, the bullet-riddled plane spun into the breakers close to the shore. The pilot leaped out of the cockpit when the plane splashed into the water and waded ashore where sentries arrested him.

Invaders Downed

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—Three enemy aircraft were shot down by British fighters. One of ours is missing. Aircraft of the Coastal Command, without loss to themselves, shot down two enemy aircraft in the English Channel.

Later particulars show that in the attack on London by low-flying aircraft this morning, little damage and few casualties were caused, but some of these were fatal.

Enemy aircraft, according to the official announcement, "unable to penetrate inland, have again dropped bombs indiscriminately on coastal towns in Kent and Sussex, damaging houses and commercial buildings and killing and injuring a number of persons."

During an attack yesterday afternoon in southwest England, damage was done to a number of houses and a factory. Casualties were not heavy but they included a number of killed.

Moslems No Friends Of Axis

Leader Speaks

PESHAWAR, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—The recent bombings of Haifa, Aden and other Moslem centres clearly show that Italy and Germany cannot tolerate the existence of Moslems in this world, says the Mullah Sahib of Bhuluan, the well-known spiritual leader of Afghans.

The statement is made in "Fatwa" (religious judgment) which is widely proclaimed in the tribal area of the North-West Frontier.

The Mullah refers to Italy's anti-Moslem policy and relates instances of Italian enmity towards Turkey, Albania and other Moslem countries, and orders his followers to help the British Government and thereby ensure the safety of their religion.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—Without ceremony the Royal Navy to-day took over two more groups of over-age destroyers.

IF only every mother knew

Tears cease and baby's pain is soon soothed away with a teaspoonful of Woodward's Gripe Water. Woodward's checks fermentation and ensures complete digestion. It removes the cause of discomfort in a natural way. Woodward's contains no opiates, and is safe to give babies of any age.



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A GRAND
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WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
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organised by
THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION
IN AID OF
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He made her LIVE DANGEROUSLY

A story of turbulent love... bringing together the emotional intensity of George Raft and the smoldering beauty of Joan Bennett.

Waller Wanger presents
GEORGE RAFT • JOAN BENNETT
THE HOUSE ACROSS THE BAY
with LLOYD NOLAN • GLADYS GEORGE
and WALTER PIDGEON
Directed by Archie Mayo • Released thru United Artists

NEXT CHANGE PAUL MUNI in
A Warner Bros. Picture **"WE ARE NOT ALONE"**

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TO-DAY, ONE DAY ONLY!
NOTE SPECIAL TIMES: At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.
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THE BIGGEST DRAMA OF THE CENTURY!

Cost \$2,000,000! Two Years to Make! Two Great Stars and Cost of Thousands!

Oldest Gable and the native girl he found in the South Seas "Lavinia Paradise"

Mutiny ON THE Bounty

starring **Charles LAUGHTON**
Clark GABLE

with **FRANCHOT TONE**
HERBERT MUNDIN • EDDIE QUILLAN
DUDLEY DIGGES • DONALD CRISP
A Frank Lloyd Production
(Associated Producers) Albert Lewis

COMMENCING TO-MORROW
THE GREATEST HISTORICAL DRAMA OF THE YEAR!

BETTER BETTER
DAVIS • FLYNN
The Private Lives of **ELIZABETH**
AND **ESSEX**
OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND • DONALD CRISP • ALAN BROWN • VICTOR JARVIS • HENRY ARNOLD • HENRY ARNOLD • HENRY ARNOLD

Dine, Wine & Dance at CHANTECLER

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LATE NEWS

Three Evacuation Appeals Fail

The first three of eight appeals to be heard by the Evacuation Advisory Committee at the Council Chamber this afternoon were rejected.

Mrs. A. W. Black and Mrs. K. G. Blair asked for permission to return to the Colony and Mrs. F. E. Edgar and child, aged 2½ years asked for permission to remain here. Other cases to be heard later are permission for Mrs. G. B. Labrum and two children to disembark in Hongkong for re-embarkation to Australia; Mrs. S. W. P. Perry and child and Miss Head, a nurse to remain in Hongkong; Mrs. M. Sandbach to return to the Colony, and Mrs. A. K. A. Saunders and child to be exempted from evacuation.

Mr. Justice H. E. Williams presided and other members of the Advisory Council were Major R. E. Moody, Mr. C. Blacker and Mr. C. B. Burgess.

Before the hearing opened Mrs. C. E. Clark asked permission to speak on behalf of 40 other women, but the Chairman said that he could only deal with the business on the agenda. In any case he could not permit Mrs. Clark to speak for 40 others; they might be heard individually at a later date.

Mr. Edgar appeared on behalf of his wife and said that he was asking permission for Mrs. Edgar to remain because she was willing to take any risks that might be. In any case he thought that evacuation from the start had been unnecessary.

This evoked rounds of applause from the large gallery of women present. They were rebuked by the chairman, who said he would not tolerate demonstrations.

ONE APPEAL ALLOWED

Only one appeal before the Evacuation Committee was allowed this afternoon.

This was in the case of Mrs. Sandbach, who is to be permitted to return to the Colony because she is a trained nurse and has no children. Mrs. Labrum's application for permission to land here prior to re-embarkation to Australia was refused as was the application of Mr. F. W. Perry.

The application of Mrs. A. K. Saunders, a widow and retired Government servant, for permission to remain was deferred until December. It was stated that Mrs. Saunders had been medically advised that she was not in a fit condition to travel until January next.

Nazis Serve Up New Richtofen

Lt. Huth As Air Hero

The Nazi communiqué cooks having perfected the technique of going into reverse and claiming British air successes as their own, seem now to be trying to provide their public with a national air hero.

They have produced a figure described as Commodore-Lt. Huth, leader of the Horst Wessel Squadron, as a successor to Richtofen, German ace of the last war. This Lt. Huth, it is claimed, is such a person, is credited by the Nazi propagandists with bringing down, with the aid of his squadron, 51 British planes in one day's fighting. (Actually we lost only 22, twelve of whose pilots were saved.)

WANTED A PINT GERMAN ASKED FOR IT AND GOT IT

The pilot of a Messerschmitt forced down in a field in South-East England jumped out of his machine uninjured and, running into some agricultural workers, threw up his arms and exclaimed in English: "All right, all right, what about a pint of beer?"

He was taken to a public-house and, after being given refreshment, was handed over to the police.

PRINCESS TO BROADCAST

London, Oct. 8. Princess Elizabeth will broadcast for the first time on Sunday at 5.15 p.m. (12.15 a.m. H.K.T.) when she will address a message to children of the Empire.—British Wireless.

NO THURSDAY TRAINING

The Military Authorities announce that there will be no parade for the H.K.V.D.C. Training Cadre on the Double Tenth holiday, to-morrow.

R.A.F. CUT ITALIAN RAILWAY

At Djibuti

Aden, Oct. 9 (Reuter).—One of the most vital Italian supply lines in East Africa has been cut as a result of bombing in the last few days. The cut is at Aisha, an important station on the Djibuti Addis Ababa railway.

The R.A.F. dropped bombs on the line, on the station and military buildings and on a long train. Several other important points along the railway were attacked and damaged recently, one being Adagalla station, another the long Awash Bridge (halfway to Addis Ababa) and a third, the Culdehar point of the line.

Food Ship Seized

VICHY, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—According to a semi-official statement, the French garrison at Djibuti is facing famine as the result of British action in seizing the French ship Esperance. It is stated that the Esperance was intercepted by a British warship when en route from Madagascar and taken to Aden where her cargo was confiscated.

Gestapo Chief For Spain

Close Secrecy

MADRID, Oct. 9 (Reuter).—Close secrecy is being observed here regarding the forthcoming visit of Herr Himmler, the Nazi Gestapo Chief, and the Italian, General de Bono, which is announced inconspicuously in the Press.

Correspondents cabling abroad are not allowed to give more than the bare facts published by newspapers here.

The reports of German troops movements into Rumania are also given very little prominence. Spanish correspondents in Berlin speak with one voice of close collaboration between Germany and Rumania but there is no speculation conflicting with the semi-official German-Rumanian reasons for the entry of the troops.

Considerable attention is being paid here to the possibility of British and American collaboration in the Pacific.

Prisoner Of War In Germany

Airways Pilot's Letter To H.K.

A postcard asking for parcels of food and clothing has been received in Hongkong from a former Imperial Airways pilot well known here, who is now in a German prison camp. He is Flying Officer Peter Bracey, who returned to England in November with his wife to join the R.A.F. after being about 10 months on the Hongkong-Bangkok service as a First Officer.

The address on the postcard is Prison No. 1,124, Lager, Bielefeld, Suling Luit, Barth. Written on July 28, it says: "I have been a prisoner of war for nine weeks now and the post from England is very erratic. It has ceased entirely for three weeks. I wonder if you could possibly arrange for any food or clothing parcels to be sent to your local Red Cross. I should be most grateful for anything you could do."

The recipients of the postcard, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Clarke, of 17, Homunth Hill, request that donors leave them at their address for packing and despatch.

H. K. C. C. Cricket XI's

The following teams have been selected to represent the Hongkong C.C. in friendly matches on Saturday:

1st XI v. I.R.C. (home).—H. Owen (capt.), G. C. Alkenhead, N. D. Booker, D. I. Bosanquet, A. J. Dewar, J. H. Fox, M. F. L. Haymes, J. L. Hiley, T. G. C. Knight, J. L. C. Pearce, T. A. Pearce.
2nd XI v. University (away).—E. J. R. Mitchell, C. W. E. Bishop, O. G. Day, Surg. Lt. Cdr. W. G. Finkle, R. D. Gillespie, J. Hackney, R. M. M. King, D. O. Parsons, R. S. W. Paterson, D. S. Robb and I. P. Tamworth.

Fanling Starting Times For To-morrow

OLD COURSE
5.10 B. A. Baker, C. F. N. Merritt
5.20 F. D. Hunter, V. Hewitt
5.30 O. G. Day, C. J. Burridge
5.40 L. H. C. Hiley, J. S. Lee
5.50 M. G. Carruthers, G. C. Alkenhead
6.00 M. Wylie, A. M. Mack
6.10 A. M. Kennedy, R. C. Gaudinier
6.20 G. M. F. P. J. Tamworth
6.30 C. J. Burridge, L. R. Andrews
6.40 A. Mabb, W. A. Mackinlay
6.50 W. E. Pearce, I. H. Gaudinier
7.00 F. X. Lee, A. M. Kirby
7.10 L. H. C. Hiley, E. H. Williams

Aaland Islands

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—The Diet has decided to authorize the Government to conclude an agreement with the U.S.S.R. regarding the demilitarization and non-fortification of the Aaland Islands in accordance with a Bill tabled by the Government.

ORIENTAL

TAKE ANY TRAM OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS

ONLY TWO MORE DAYS—TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
YOU STOP THIS JUGGERNAUT OF DESTRUCTION!
Desperate! Frantic!... convicted of a crime he did not commit, he took a potent drug that made him invisible but it drove him mad.

Beware HE'S LOOSE AGAIN!

A NEW FANTASTIC SENSATION
H. G. WELLS
The INVISIBLE MAN RETURNS
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
VINCENT PRICE • NAN GREY
John SUTTON • Cecil KELLAWAY

Directed by JOE MAY • Associate Producer KEN GOLDSMITH
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

THE GREAT VICTOR HERBERT
MATINEES: 20c, 30c. EVENINGS: 20c, 30c, 50c, 70c.

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NATHAN RD. KOWLOON DAILY AT 2.30 5.20 7.20 9.30 TEL 55856

TO-DAY ONLY

A THOUSAND THRILLS IN THE RIOTOUS SCRAMBLE FOR GOLD!

He's rain' to break an outlaw band—or the heart of a pretty girl!
PHANTOM GOLD
with JACK LUDEN
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

TO-MORROW

Ray Milland • Patricia Morison • Akim Tamiroff
"UNTAMED"
in Technicolor

QUEEN'S THEATRE

HONGKONG DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.20 9.30 P.M. TEL 31453

SHOWING TO-DAY

TRAPPED BY THE BLIZZARD... HUNTED BY A KILLER...
yet this reckless man and this untamed woman dared to follow their hearts even to the very frontiers of death itself!

RAY MILLAND
PATRICIA MORISON
AKIM TAMIROFF
"UNTAMED"
in Technicolor
WILLIAM FRAWLEY • JANE DARWELL
Directed by George Archainbaud • A Paramount Picture

STAR THEATRE

HANKOW RD. KOWLOON DAILY AT 2.30 5.20 7.20 9.20 TEL 57795

TO-DAY ONLY

"LUCKY CISCO KID"

CESAR ROMERO
as D. Henry's colorful substitute at his "Famous"!
MARY BETH HUGHES
DANA ANDREWS
EVELYN VENABLE
CHRIS-PIN MARTIN
A 20th Century Fox Picture

TO-MORROW NORMA SHEARER • JOAN CRAWFORD in "THE WOMEN"

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DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.20 9.30 P.M.
MATINEES: 20c, 30c, 50c. EVENINGS: 20c, 30c, 50c, 70c.

Extended For One More Day, To-day Only!
The Greatest Show-World Miracle Since Famed "Snow White"

IN MAGIC TECHNICOLOR
The WIZARD OF OZ
with JUDY GARLAND
FRANK MORGAN
RAY BOLGER
BERT LANE
JACK WALEY
A VICTOR FLEMING PRODUCTION
Produced by VICTOR FLEMING
Directed by VICTOR FLEMING
Screenplay by NEWMAN ROY

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

The Great Family Film For All The Families Of All The World!
"SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON"
THOMAS MITCHELL • EDNA BEST • FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW
RKO Radio Picture